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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1872. NO. 256.

FIRST EDITION.

COAL MINE HORROR.

Fire at the Works of the Atwater Company, in Stark County, Ohio.

Eleven Miners Burned to Death.

Great Efforts to Save Them.

Seven Charred Bodies Taken Out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMAVILLE, VIA ATWATER, O., July 5, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon about 1:30 P. M., intelligence reached here that the slope of Atwater Coal Company, two and a half miles northeast, of this place, was on fire and ten men in the mine. The excitement became very great; the citizens dropped everything and rushed to the place of danger. The fire which had gained considerable headway by that time, was burning furiously and notwithstanding everything was done that human skill could devise to arrest its progress, all efforts to extinguish or smother it out proved futile. The miners being apprised of their situation at once rushed to the mouth of the slope, but only a few made good their escape. The remainder are supposed to have suffocated. Finding that it was impossible to effect an entrance through the mouth of the slope, it was decided to drill a hole down in the back part of a mine, in order, if possible, that any of the men might be living it would afford relief. Work was commenced, and by two o'clock this morning the hole was completed, but no indication of life was perceptible At the completion of this drill-hole it was decided to sink a shaft five feet square, which has been worked without apparently accomplishing much good, but finally succeeded in nearly putting it out. The origin of the fire, it seems, was a slow one or smoldering coal at the bottom of the slope for the purpose of removing foul air. By some means unknown to any the timbers took fire. The company is severely censured for neglecting to sink a shaft through which the miners could retreat in case of emergency. It will be a heavy financial loss to the company, and it is feared will have a tendency to intimidate them in extending this new enterprise as anticipated.

This has been a sorrowful Fourth of July to the people of this part of the country, and altogether one of the greatest calamities that ever occurred in our midst. Thousands of persons are at the scene and the greatest excitement prevails. John H. Hutchins, Esq., is on the ground doing all he can to expedite work.

Later.—The fire has ceased. Seven bodies have already been removed, which are so badly burned and charred as scarcely to bear recognition. Three men and a boy are in yet. No hopes are entertained that they will be taken out alive.

By Associated Press.

ALLIANCE, O., July 5.—The new coal mines, two miles north of Limaville, O., on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, took fire about three P. M. on Wednesday. There were twenty men and one boy in the mine when it took fire. Eleven men escaped, and nine men and one boy were smothered to death. Up to eleven o'clock this morning seven bodies have been recovered. The fire has subsided.

Independence Day at Mansfield, Ohio, and Vicinity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 5, 1872.

The Fourth of July was formally celebrated here under the direction of the Mansfield Lyceum and the Richland County Pioneer Association. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells. The morning exercises were somewhat de, layed by a heavy shower of rain, which cooled the atmosphere and made the remainder of the day very pleasant. The exercises took place in the splendid grove of the State Fair ground. Gen. Burns acting as President. The Declaration was read by Col. S. E. Fink, and the oration delivered by Dr. E. B. Fairfield. Instrumental music by the Mansfield band and vocal music by the children of the High School and the audience, and also by the German Maennerchor. Toasts responded to by John Sherman, by letter, and in person by L. B. Matson, Dr. Bronson, J. E. Wharton, W. W. Smith, C. S. Elliott, B. Burns and others. A basket dinner and a variety of plays and games were enjoyed on the grounds. The crowd was large and the enjoyment huge. Captain Gladdess, of the Perrysville cadet squad, furnished the artillery music. A number of private picnics to points of interest in the vicinity also took place.

The Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry held a reunion in Miller's Hall, quite a number of old veterans being present. Captain P. C. Ford presided, and Andrew Stevenson made an address.

The Good Will hose company and Zay's corset band visited the tournament at Wooster, and each brought back first prizes, $50 and $100. The Good Intent hook and ladder company also took a first prize at the Gaillion tournament, $40.

There was no organized exhibition of fire works, but still the display was brilliant until a late hour. There was no drunkenness or rioting on the streets. Martin Mulrady was seriously injured at the station by jumping from a train, having his skull broken.

Sport at Bucyrus on the Fourth—Great Feat by Weston.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 5, 1872.

The Fourth of July has passed off very finely here. Weston was the great card, and drew a large crowd. The trials of speed among the trotters and pacers were unusually close and interesting. The following are the results: All mile heats, green trot, premiums $90 and $30, confined to the country, two in three; H. M. Powers's Lady B, first time 3:04 and 3:00; James Wingert's Grey Cloud second Facing premiums, $40 and $30, open to the State, best three in five; Warow's Copper Bottom first time 2:47, 2:35 and 2:27; Barnes's Queen of the West second. County trot, three in five; premiums $50, $30 and $20; Hart's Bay George first, time 2:56, 2:54 and 2:53; Tustison's Grey second, time 2:59, Trot open to the State, three in five; premiums $150, $75 and $50—Warlow's Black Mack first: time 2:35, 2:35 and 2:38; J. Green's Brown Tan second: time 2:45; J. Shenk's Harry Gaiger third. Running race for one hundred yards was won by Adam Cramer and Louis Schuler. First heat, Cramer, twelve seconds; second, Schuler, twelve seconds; third, a tie, time twelve seconds. All others ruled out. The two then jogged over the course and divided the premiums.

The feat of the day was performed by Weston, who agreed to walk ten times round the half mile track, one round being walked backwards, in an hour. This he did with half a minute to spare, the time being as follows: First round, 6 minutes; second, backwards, 8; third, 5½; fourth, 6; fifth, 5½; sixth, 5¾; seventh, 6; eighth, 6½; ninth, 6; tenth, 5½. The day was fine, a large company were on the fair grounds and everything passed off without accident, confusion or quarrelling.

The Fourth at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 5, 1872.

One of the features of the Fourth here was a procession, formed about 9:30 A. M., composed of the butchers, St. Joseph's Society of Catholics, Lima Silver Cornet Band, the fire company, and a long line of children and others on foot. After marching through the principal streets, they marched to the fair grounds, where refreshments were provided, addresses delivered, and, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, dancing was in order. The different Sabbath schools of the Protestant churches held a picnic in a grove adjoining, where a good time was had by the children, and an abundance of good things provided for them. Addresses were delivered and essays read. The old brass band made good music, and there was singing to enliven the occasion. All went home well pleased. In the city there were several knock downs, caused by bad whisky, but nothing serious resulted therefrom. At night the firemen held a festival in City Hall, which was well attended.

Firemen and Pioneers Celebrate the Fourth, at Newark, Ohio—Accidents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., July 4, 1872.

The Fourth was more generally celebrated here to-day than for some years. Previously the trains brought in great numbers from abroad, including two companies of firemen from Mt. Vernon. The firemen celebrated in Jones's Grove by roasting an ox, &c. The pioneers celebrated at Wold Fort by speeches, &c. The weather was cool and pleasant. There was a premature discharge of a cannon at Jones's Grove, by which Lafayette Pickard had his hand and wrist horribly shattered; he may yet lose his arm. A boy named Smith was seriously burned by putting a rocket in his pocket that he picked up, supposing he had extinguished it.

Killed While Firing a Cannon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINAMAC, IND., July 4, 1872.

While firing a cannon at Kewana this morning a sad accident occurred by which a man named Adam Jock lost his life. He had fired the cannon twice without cooling it, and was loading it the third time when the charge exploded, killing him almost instantly.

THE FOURTH IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Immense Celebration at Cannelton.

Speech of Hon. J. S. Rutan.

Something for Workingmen to Read and Reflect Upon.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Cannelton, Beaver county, with great spirit and enthusiasm. Cannelton is situated in Darlington township, Beaver county, at the terminus of the Economy Railroad, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated cannel coal mines. Messrs. Mansfield, Moody and Grim, who control the mines, workshops, stores, etc., are live, enterprising men, and they determined to have a first-class Fourth of July celebration. The miners joined in heartily, and the most extensive preparations were made. A stand had been erected for speakers; a large platform laid for dancing; balloons prepared for ascension and arrangements made for a display of fireworks. At the appointed hour a great crowd had assembled in the grove, and were anxiously awaiting the events of the day. Two brass bands were in attendance, the Cannelton band, composed principally of miners, with Messrs. Mansfield and Moody at its head, and the Clinton band, of Lawrence county. Both were highly commended.

At eleven o'clock the meeting organized at the stand, with Esquire Mansfield in the chair.

Hon. W. C. Shurlock read the Declaration of Independence, after which the Hon. William McClelland, member of Congress from the Beaver district, and the Hon. James S. Rutan, delivered able and appropriate addresses. The speech of Senator Rutan was just such a one as was fit to be made in the hearing of workingmen, and that it may be extensively read we print it in full.

Speech of Senator Rutan.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I came here at the invitation of your Committee to take part with you in celebrating the nation's birthday. I am glad to see by the extensive preparations made the interest that has been taken by the citizens of this community, and by the workingmen and women of the mines to make this anniversary of our National Independence worthy of the occasion and one long to be remembered. I see that here the merchants, farmers and mechanics of the surrounding country for miles have come here with their wives and families prepared to make this a happy holiday. We are gathered here in the midst of machine wonders, amongst her workshops and storehouses to unite with those who live and labor here in observing the day as our fathers formerly observed it, to testify by our presence and participation in the ceremonies to commemorate the day our appreciation of the truths contained in the Declaration of Independence; our reverence for the great and brave men who put it on record, a declaration sounded to us and those who may come after us the blessings of liberty and our continued love and devotion to our country. We are here to-day not as partisans, but simply as American citizens having a common interest in our institutions, a common pride in the wonderful prosperity of our country, and a common hope for its perpetuity. We recognize to-day no difference of party, sect, or nationality, but all are citizens of the Republic, loving our country equally well, and equally interested and anxious to transmit the blessings we enjoy to our posterity. It is well that there is, during this year of political strife, one day when we can all meet (no matter how widely we differ at other times simply as American citizens, and act and speak as citizens of the country, and during the days of excitement that are to follow this, let us remember that we are but members of a family, and locally we may differ, let us not forget that the masses of our countrymen of every party and creed are as honest and patriotic as we are, love their country as sincerely, and are doing what in their judgment best tends to promote its welfare.

THE CONVENTION OF 1776.

I was informed when invited to address you that I was expected to make an old fashioned Fourth of July speech, and that requires me to speak of the Declaration of Independence.

Ninety-six years ago to-day, in the city of Philadelphia, delegates representatives of three American colonies, in Congress assembled, passed an act, or law, declaring the colonies a free and independent nation, and proclaimed the great truth that all men were created equal, possessed of certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Colonies represented in that Congress were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, with a total population of about three millions, scattered over a vast territory. The country was but thinly inhabited, the people had no rapid general communication between the colonies, without roads, means of travel, of the conveniences of modern life. Philadelphia, where the Congress assembled, the first city of importance in the Colonies, was little larger than some of the large cities of to-day, numbering but a small room, and in secret prepared and passed the law that forever separated the Colonies from the mother country, and precipitated the three millions of inhabitants into a war with the most powerful nation in the world. When you reflect upon the condition of the country at that time, the poverty of the people, an unorganized mass, almost without arms, ammunition, soldiers, leaders or money; destitute of everything necessary for a war as that in which they were plunging the country, with very many of the leading citizens of the country in favor of the enemy, with traitors or tories in every community and almost in every household, this act of Congress, called the Declaration of Independence, reads like the idle works of madmen.

Relying on the justness of their cause, and on the God of justice and right, those representatives, with the courage of heroes, pledged their names to the act that the enemy and the world might know who the patriots were in the land, and prepared to the cause their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honors.

When the act was passed the old State house bell, still preserved in Independence Hall, on which was engraved in iron the original text, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all inhabitants thereof," gave notice to the patriots of the city that a nation was born.

Years of war, of persecution, of suffering, of devotion and heroism such as the world has seldom if ever witnessed followed, and the cause of the patriots triumphed. The hope of those fifty-six representatives, whose declaration was regarded as madness, was realized, and the signers, the day and the act are still immortal. Less than a century has elapsed and how great the change.

THE CONVENTION OF 1872.

As an illustration permit me to refer to another convention held in the same city a few weeks since. To this last convention were assembled delegates from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, now constituting the Southern Confederacy, numbering forty millions of inhabitants. They represented a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. There were delegates from California on the shores of the Pacific, thousands of miles away, who had left home but a few days before. From Texas away down on the Gulf of Mexico, from Maine in the northeast, and Washington Territory away in the northwest, and from Florida in the extreme southeast, delegates came to this convention—American citizens who were conveying the flag our fathers unfurled, and who held their names and their deeds in grateful remembrance. They found Philadelphia a great city with almost one million of inhabitants, prepared to receive and abundantly capable of entertaining the tens of thousands who poured in there from every part of our vast country to witness the doings of the last convention. Here are seven hundred more delegates duly accredited as representatives to the convention than attended the first Congress, and each delegate representing as many inhabitants as did the delegates to the Congress that declared our independence; and the delegates now in that convention a larger population than the thirteen American Colonies could then boast.

We have telegraphs and railroads stretched from ocean to ocean, and almost at the same instant the result of the deliberations of the convention is announced in all the important cities and towns of the whole country, and is known in every land on the face of the globe. Less than a century and the country has risen from weakness and insignificance to be one of the largest and most powerful nations of the world. On every hand are evidences of prosperity, happiness and intelligence. We have a great country, a free country, a happy country. As I sat in the gallery of the immense building where this convention was held and looked down on the hundreds of delegates and thousands of spectators, and observed the workings of the machinery of the assemblage within and without, I wished that John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and their associates of the first Congress might be permitted to look down upon this convention and see the fruits of the wisdom and patriotism, the more than realization of their hopes. In their brightest visions they never pictured such a scene; in their wildest dreams they failed to see such a future for their country. And yet the nation is younger than some of its citizens. We have in this country citizens whose birthday ante-dates the birthday of the Republic. And yet the nation has only entered on the era of its prosperity. A century to come and the change will be more marvelous. Our forty millions of inhabitants will then be more than one hundred millions, and America with be, in advantages, in intelligence, and in power, the greatest nation the world ever saw, if our people continue to respect the underlying principles of our institutions—that the will of the majority of the people, legally expressed, shall be the law of the land.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY.

Our fathers declared as a truth that all men were created equal. This declaration was in opposition to the experience and belief of the world then and in the past, and regarded as the foolish utterance of fanatics and idiots.

Ninety-six years have elapsed, and here is a demonstration of the wisdom and truth of the declaration. In this convention are delegates representing almost every nationality, race and color. Here we have on perfect equality the American, the Irishman, the German, the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman and the African. Here are fifty representatives of American colored citizens, late bondmen, slaves, the equal in the convention in privileges, in ability and in power with their associate delegates. Here we have a practical exemplification of that great and living truth that all men are equal; and in this convention none were shocked in speech or gesture in the council than those representatives of a long enslaved race; owing liberty and position, everything that men hold dear, to that grand idea of the fathers that all men are born equal, none will prove better or more fervent evidence of the truth of the declaration of the equality of all men, and of the fact that the great fundamental idea of the declaration—the foundation stone of the Republic. It was this that inspired America from England, and from Kings, Emperors and nobility—It was this that our fathers fought to maintain as a king to overthrow, and it is this grand idea that is making our nation strong and powerful—the terror of the oppressor and the light of the world. In the old country the people were governed by rulers who became such simply by birth. Birth secured position and power, and the people, without being requisite conditions. The multitude were born to a life of toil, without chance or hope of change, without opportunity to better their condition. No matter the ability or virtues, or how great the ambition of these sons of toil, there were open to them no avenues to wealth or position—nothing but a life of toil and hardships. To be born poor was to be consigned to slavery, to be separated from all associations and sympathy with their fellowbeings who had been more fortunate in their birth. At the end of the celebration of independence the condition of the workingmen and woepentence the condition of the workingmen and woepentence was even more wretched and degraded than in the heavy months on the rice plantations of Georgia before the late war. Such was the condition of the masses when our fathers proclaimed that all men were equal and were entitled to the same privileges and opportunities of advancement in life. They believed and taught that power and riches should follow merit and industry, and not the accident of birth. They based a government on this grand idea, and threw open every door of advancement to all men of every condition in life. Under this system of government you and I, no matter how lowly our birth or how degraded our ancestors, if we have ability and fitness and possess the confidence of our fellow-citizens, may reach the highest office in the government, and control for a time the destinies of a country the most powerful in the world. And this opportunity to rise and the helps our government affords those who desire to rise, is doing more to elevate and ennoble the masses than all other efforts outside of Christianity combined. While the workers in these mines in these farms and in these workshops are toiling on day after day, earning a bare livelihood for themselves and their families, the thought that their sons and their daughters may, through the aid of free schools and the opportunities everywhere afforded to elevate themselves to wealth and positions of honor—may in the pulpit and at the bar, in the literature, in the halls of legislation, in the Executive chair, on the field, or on the sea win honor and renown, stimulates to greater exertions, often gilds the dark clouds and unconsciously elevates and dignifies. There is not a home in the land, no matter how humble, but what has felt this influence, and not a workingman or woman who has not been made happier in consequence. The consciousness, too, of power; that every citizen is a part of the government, has a voice in its management, and has as much influence in setting up and pulling down rulers as his wealthy neighbor, is another lever of advancement that is lifting men to a higher plane of civilization. We have examples of this all around us. The majority of the wealthy men of the country, of the statesmen, and of the leading men of every profession, and of every department of civil and ecclesiastical life, are the immediate descendants of workingmen, and owe their position to their own unaided efforts.

ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLES.

The candidate of a great party, that for years has controlled the destinies of the country, for the second highest office in the nation is a shoemaker, who began life with as few or fewer advantages than any boy who hears me to-day. Without friends, money or education, he began the battle of life, and by his own ability and his own efforts, by industry, perseverance and virtue, he has lifted himself to the highest position in the Congress of the nation, and is to-day the honored candidate of a great party for Vice President of the United States. In Henry Wilson every young man in the land has an example of what may be accomplished under the most unfavorable circumstances, and what glorious opportunities our country affords to the humblest of her citizens. And there is Horace Greeley, the printer, Old Horace, the farmer, as now known, the candidate for President of a party although nameless, and the representative of principles not yet agreed upon, who began life with only a shilling in his pockets and no friends able or willing to help. Such examples tend more than we can tell to stir up faith, power and energy, to elevate and ennoble the working people of the country. Lincoln, the rail-splitter, Grant, the tanner, Greeley, the printer, Wilson, the shoemaker, are types of American working-men, and also of American statesmen, whose career all around us and tens of thousands are stimulated to imitate.

The thought of equality, this opportunity afforded to all men to elevate themselves, this door thrown open to all, this invitation given to all to qualify themselves for any and every positions within their reach, arouses the ambition of the people, stirs up a desire in almost every heart for advancement, a desire to improve their condition of life, gives greater vigor and energy, inspires to high resolves and grand efforts, and elevates and purifies the masses. Workingmen and women, this is one of the great blessings of this free government—your heritage and mine. These opportunities are offered to you and your children. If your sons and daughters are not year aspiring higher, your children have the opportunity offered to them. You may live to see your sons occupying the most honored positions in the land, and no matter how high or unmerited you may be, they may be the companions of the great and good, and may sit at the council board with the Kings and Queens of Europe. The common schools furnish all the education that is required to start the young aspirant in the race of life, and prepare men for all its active duties. I have seen Representatives in Congress from bodies fresh from the mines, men who labor as you labor every day, and heard them engage in debate and deliver the ablest arguments and most eloquent speeches made in the body. Your independence, your opportunities, your free schools, your elevation of character, of purpose and of life was secured to you by the fathers in the Revolution. You owe it all to this idea of equality, of the common brotherhood of man. It is this that gives life and energy to all classes of citizens, and it is this that makes our population loved and respected abroad, and is attracting to our shores tens of thousands of worthy emigrants yearly from the old world. The influence is spreading, and is bettering and elevating the condition of laborers everywhere.

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

The workingman of to-day is better paid, better clothed, more respected, and has more comforts regarded, a hundred fold more, than it was a century ago. This in a great measure is owing to the advancement made by the workingmen here, and the fact that so many thousands are yearly emigrating here to enjoy the blessings you enjoy. There is no class whose interests and whose welfare are so carefully guarded and protected by the country as are the working class. The protective tariff, about which politicians talk so much, is being more or less that a protection for workingmen. Our manufacturers are unable to pay our laborers high wages and control the manufacturers of Europe, who have only their workmen at a few pence per day. So the government has placed a tax on the products of labor manufactured in Europe, and thus enable our manufacturers to compete with them and pay higher wages to their employees. This policy of the government is in the interest of labor, and if the manufacturers ever endeavor to lessen the present rate of wages of the workingmen, or secure cheap slave labor, the government will and should interfere to prevent it. The manufacturers must not expect protection and at the same time pay pauper prices for labor.

When capital and labor come in conflict the interests of labor is most carefully guarded. Years ago, when the great disaster occurred in the anthracite coal regions, caused by improper ventilation, the whole country was aroused and one of the first acts of the Legislature was to pass a law to pass an act securing better ventilation, although it imposed heavy obligations and outlays on the owners. It was passed over the protests of the men in the face of the bitterest opposition of the capitalists. The committee of miners who appeared there were more powerful than all the capital and talent combined that could be brought against them. Pittsburgh is the richest city in the world in proportion to its population, and know the condition of the laborers of Pittsburgh and you will understand the difference. You know and appreciate the value of liberty and the blessings it confers, and what better evidence of this is there to the fact that your fellows in England have heard from you of these advantages and are coming by tens of thousands to join you. Let them come. We have room for one hundred millions more, and let England's poor an l destitute, let Europe's and the world's poor come until our villages are full, and our hills are dotted over with their cottages, until the bounteous plains of the West from Lake to California are covered with their habitations. Our resources are almost inexhaustible, and there is room and need for every true citizen. Let the poor despised workingmen of the old world come and find here homes, and enjoy the blessings of liberty and equality.

OUR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The way to advance and elevate the world is to elevate the masses. We must raise men up, must lift the world up toward God! This was the work our fathers began, and it is the great work of to-day. The duty of the hour is to help our fellowmen up, to reach down, take hold of the weak and feeble and lift them up and place them on a higher plane.

Belief in God and in the common brotherhood of men inspired our fathers in the battle to form a free nation, and holding the same faith we must carry on the work until the mountains of darkness, oppression and misery are removed from the world, and the whole human race is lifted up into the clear sunlight of liberty and truth, and all men can enjoy the blessings of freedom and equality.

Liberty and equality is the watchword, and the duty of the hour is to prepare men everywhere to receive and appreciate them. Education first fits for the acceptance of these doctrines of the fathers. The world is rapidly improving and the condition of mankind is bettering daily.

"Lord grar t that each fresh change
May safer it on an era of advance!
That each change may prove a lasting happy gain."

We have a great country, a country that confers infinite blessings on us and on mankind, and we must preserve this glorious heritage. It is the workingmen and women of this land and of Europe that are most interested in the prosperity and preservation of this government. It is your government, made for you, preserved for you, and must be upheld by you. When it falls, if ever, it will be a day of darkness and gloom for the poor of this and of every clime.

But it cannot fail. I have as much faith in the people to-day as I ever had. I believe there is as much patriotism, as much devotion to the cause as in the days of the fathers. We all remember how our young men, our sires, rushed to arms during the late rebellion, and how men dared and suffered and died for their country. We remember how all classes of citizens seemed to be inspired by the spirit of '76, and how the old flag was followed through the battle to victory. We see all around me to-day the evidences of the sacrifices made for our country in the late struggle, and I cannot doubt the patriotism of our people while there is such patriotism in the land. We may differ politically, differ strongly and fiercely, but we are striving to secure what we believe will best tend to promote the country's prosperity. We all revere the fathers, we believe in the great truths they uttered, we love the old flag, and are proud of its triumphs, and one and all are determined that the government shall endure as our fathers designed it; that the blessings which we enjoy, the great principles of liberty and equality, shall descend to our children and our children's children. Free schools, free churches, free thought, and free press, equality of rights and a common brotherhood is the heritage we received from the fathers, and it must be the heritage of our children.

THE FESTIVITIES.

The speaking being over, the dancing and other festivities commenced, and were kept up with spirit until the close of the day. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works. The day will long be remembered in the community, as a real old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. The wonder was, where all the people came from. The best of order was preserved, and the managers and miners deserve great praise for their enterprise and zeal.

BELFAST GINGER ALE at Clark's.

SARATOGA WATER (*genuine*) on draught at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

HEALING SPRING WATER cures Rheumatism. Sold at Clark's.

KISSINGEN and VICHY WATERS on draught at Clark's Drug Store.

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS, with Soda Water, at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

HEALING SPRING WATER cures skin diseases. Sold at Clark's Drug Store.

Washington City Free.

Half fare tickets to Baltimore via Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, including the privilege of going to Washington free, only $8 50 for the round trip. Apply at Central Ticket Office, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

ALL Kinds of Fish and Soups and Meats, by the use of a dessert spoonful of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, are made to taste better, and to prove more wholesome. To be had of all good grocers. 3

A New Branch of Industry.

The manufacture of ready made summer suits for ladies and children has become a business of vast magnitude within a very recent period. In the city of New York alone upwards of forty firms are engaged in this business, giving employment to thousands of seamstresses.

The upper lofts of many of those fine warehouses on Broadway and Canal street are occupied as workrooms, and it is well worth the fatigue to climb the long flights to the top to see the two hundred women at this work in a single room.

The sewing machines are run by steam, which also heats and drives the steel faced cylinders for pressing the work.

In our own city a single Fifth avenue trimming store (Eaton's) sold over thirteen hundred of these suits last year, and their sales have increased so rapidly they will probably reach three thousand this season.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Greeley's Bargain with Democrats.

Evidence of Fenton's Manipulation.

The Crowd Heading for Baltimore.

Greeley to be Swallowed, but How?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1872.

Greeley's Understanding with the Democrats.

The statement made by the Binghamton, New York, *Republican*, concerning an understanding between Mr. Greeley and certain leading Democrats, reached long before the Cincinnati Convention, receives partial confirmation in a statement now known to have been made here in January last, by a political and personal friend of Mr. Greeley from New York State, to the effect that a movement was then on foot among a few influential Democrats looking to the nomination of Greeley as the only available man to beat Grant. Concerning the manipulation of the Cincinnati Convention by Senator Fenton, in Mr. Greeley's interest, there is written evidence in this city, which cannot be disputed, to the effect that when Mr. Fenton left Cincinnati, two days before the nomination, it was his understanding, and also that of Mr. Greeley's managers, that he had fully arranged for the nomination of Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1872.

A few delegates to Baltimore have arrived here from various parts of the South, and while all agree that in some way, either by direct nomination or by refraining from nomination, Greeley is to be the actual candidate of the Democratic party, there is difference of opinion enough even among the few gathered here to show that the question of nomination or no nomination will be a pretty lively one among the managers of the convention. Some of the latter, who are here, are confident that the whole question can be settled in advance, and that all work before the convention for discussion, and their opinion is that the decision will be to proceed in the regular manner and make Greeley and Brown the regular nominees of the Democratic party. Those favoring this course argue that unless this is done it will be impossible to hold the Democratic party for such a life long enemy as Greeley is, and when told that if he is made the regular nominee by the Democracy in regular form that many Liberal Republican voters will abandon him, they declare that Democratic loss in this way is not done will be ten times greater than any such loss from the Republicans.

A marked feature among the Southern delegates is that they denounce Greeley's record bitterly whenever it is referred to, but say they are willing to take even Greeley, if they can through him regain the position, standing and influence in the government they have lost through the Republicans. It is a noteworthy fact that Democrats here are expecting but little help from Republicans, and say that every day is making it plainer that the campaign is to be fought out between Greeley as the leader of the Democrats and Grant of the Republicans.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The Barometer will probably continue without material change other than a slight fall on the Mississippi valley and the lower lakes and Gulf States, with increasing cloudiness in the former region and increasing humidity and temperature in the latter, northwesterly winds with clear and pleasant weather will prevail in New England; southwest winds on lower lakes.

Mysterious Death of a Conductor.

Chicago, July 5.—Robt. Ellis, a freight conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was killed early this morning near Calvary station, under circumstances which make it almost certain that he was shot by John Langdon, a young man whom Ellis put off a train for refusing to pay his fare. Shortly after putting Langdon off the train Ellis walked toward the rear of the train on top of the cars. Directly a shot was heard. Some of the hands, who were on the train was stopped and a brakeman went back and found his mangled body on the track, his head being crushed in the appearance of humanity. Langdon was found near, making his way north, and was arrested and brought to the city to await the result of the coroner's inquest. Langdon, in his portion, in which showed evidence of having been recently discharged, but he asserts his innocence.

Mr. Ellis, the brother of Robert Ellis, the conductor who was supposed to have been shot by John Langdon, and found his mangled body on the track, his head being crushed in the appearance of humanity. Langdon was found near, making his way north, and was arrested and brought to the city to await the result of the coroner's inquest. Langdon, in his portion, in which showed evidence of having been recently discharged, but he asserts his innocence.

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Horrible Catastrophe—Drunkenness the Cause.

LAWRENCEVILLE, KY., July 3.—At Seymour, Ind., on the evening of the Fourth, a man named Norris let fall a coal oil lamp in the midst of a crowd of people. The lamp burst, spreading the burning oil in every direction, setting the clothing of the children on fire. Before the flames were extinguished, three children, little girls, were badly burned that they died in seven hours. Norris was also badly but not fatally burned. It is said he was drunk at the time of the accident.

Erie and New York Central Railroads Consolidated, with Vanderbilt as President.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The *Times* of the 6th will contain full particulars of the consolidation of the Erie and New York Central Railroad companies, under the direction of English stockholders, who have elected Commodore Vanderbilt President, with unrestricted powers. Freight and passengers tariffs west and north are to be raised.

Homicide in a Ball Room.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 5, 1872.

At Big Rapids, Michigan, last night, a man named Chas. Bronson ordered one J. Sweeney out of a ball room. The latter refused to leave, when Bronson, after a few words with him, shot Sweeney six times, killing him instantly. Bronson is in custody.

New Express Facilities to and from Europe.

The North Atlantic Express Company, chartered at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, announces in the columns of this morning the opening of our agency in Pittsburgh, which places this community in direct communication with all parts of Europe. This company is the first that has ever made a well directed effort to introduce the American Express system in all parts of Europe, and has recently been spoken of in the New York, Philadelphia and other papers, in terms of high praises. They publish circulars containing full tariffs of rates to and from all parts of Europe and the United States, for packages of all sizes which include all charges for shipping and entering and paying through the Custom House, &c.

They take packages at Vienna, Berlin, Paris, or elsewhere, and deliver them in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, &c., at their fixed through rates, paying the duties and collecting the same from the receiver; taking packages from any place in the United States or any place in Europe at the same rates. Not the least interesting feature of this enterprise, and one that will be everywhere well received is their system of transmission of small prepaid parcels. Parcels of from one to four pounds weight are taken at Pittsburgh, for instance, and delivered at any point in Germany (North or South), Great Britain, France, Switzerland Belgium, Holland and Denmark, from 85 cts. to $1 65 each, and to other countries in Europe at correspondingly low rates. This is a very great public necessity opportunely filled.

The agent for Pittsburgh is Mr. John J. McCormick, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., will send his book on Chronic Diseases free to any address. 599

The Babcock Engine in the Cincinnati Fire Department.

A fire broke out in the drug store No. 550 N. Fifth street, April 26, and, owing to oil and other inflammable fluids, the stock and wood work of the store were completely enveloped in flames in a few moments, making an intensely hot fire. The Babcock Engine, in the hands of Engine Company, No. 14, arrived quickly on the ground, and as soon as fifty feet of hose could be unrolled, was ready to play, and without aid from the steamers the fire was soon extinguished, doing no damage to any other portion of the building, and without drenching the stock in the basement. At another fire the engine was taken ten blocks, 150 feet of hose unrolled, and taken to rear of building and up three stories to roof, and the fire extinguished without any damage by water or aid from the steamers. We were witnesses to the above, and cheerfully give our testimony to its efficiency, economy and readiness, and commend it to the confidence of towns and cities.

E. G. MEDEE, Chief Engineer,
L. FESSEY, Ass't Engineer,
W. H. HUGHES, Ass't Eng'r,
Cincinnati Fire Department.

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

Hartford Steam Laundry,

HARTFORD, CONN., May 11, 1871.

Doing the most extensive business in this city, and desirous at all times to turn out the best of work, we are using Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch, and pronounce it, for its adaptability to general family washing, uniform whiteness, strength and purity, "the perfection of quality." In saying this, we are but reiterating the sentiments of all parties who have tested the well-known superior qualities of your goods.

Yours very truly,
GEO. F. STEARNS.

LEADING bakers are now using the Banner Baking Powder in making biscuit, rolls and fancy cakes. Their reason for doing it is simply because they save time and material. The Banner Baking Powder is put up in ten pound boxes expressly for bakers' use. Can be obtained at the manufactory, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue. s

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Lippencott's Soda Fountains

Are the best. Call and see samples at McClaran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue. tf

Every person who desires to have clean windows, bright knives and table ware and marble free from stains should use Sapollo. It can be had from all good grocers. F

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND Country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Ninth st.

WANTED—6,000 YARDS GRADING. Apply to JOHN O'DONNELL, Dickson's, South Pittsburgh. Inquire at 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared only by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL of first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at once, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 126 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND HONest Man to take charge of a Coal Yard. Permanent employment given and good wages will be paid. References given and required. Address U. S. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO MEN OF BUSINESS—AN energetic young Man, and a fine penman, desires a situation as Clerk. Has good habits and fine penmanship. Can speak German and English.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

It should not be forgotten that the success of the Democratic party in the ensuing campaign would mean not only the triumph of the corruptionists of the North and the reactionists of the South, but also the overthrow of the policy of protection to our home industries, to which the Republican party is pledged. A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote in favor of the destruction of our manufactures, and of all the vast and varied interests which are interlinked with them. Let this important fact be fully remembered.

THE Canadian Legislature has lately amended the law respecting fraudulent trademarks, with the object of making it more stringent. The public are daily and hourly cheated by the fraudulent practices of dishonest imitators, who seize upon every product of real merit or ability, and palm off worthless compounds, receiving therefor the full price of the genuine article. The provisions of the Canadian statute are so severe that they will greatly restrict, if not altogether prevent forging and counterfeiting. It is due to the public, as well as to honest manufacturers, that these fraudulent practices should be severely punished.

IN 1871, the consumption of tea in the United States, *per capita*, was one and twelve one hundredths pounds. The consumption thus far this year is but one-fifth of a pound a year greater than the average of the past twenty-two years, and actually less than the consumption of 1850. On the other hand, coffee showed a steady gain from 1850 to the beginning of the war, continued at a low average until 1866, and has since rapidly increased to the same point it had attained previous to 1860. The importation of sugar dropped suddenly during the war, but has since increased to a point higher than ever before, the consumption in 1871 being almost fifteen hundred million pounds.

THE New York *Sun* says this paper is afraid that if HORACE GREELEY is elected the Democracy will come into power, the constitutional amendments will be repealed, the Ku-Klux will be revived and the general results of the war will be brought into risk and danger. Let that journal possess its soul in peace. There is not the slightest likelihood that such peril will come to pass. The *Sun* may smite the Republican party by day, and the Ku-Klux its defenseless members by night, but the COMMERCIAL does not believe that these agencies will result in restoring "the Democracy to power." It rests its faith on the intelligence and conscience of the people. On what basis is the hope of the *Sun* grounded?

How hard pushed the opposition really is for arguments against the administration is shown in the fact that, with a few honorable exceptions, the Canadian journals insist that the country has been humiliated and disgraced beyond measure by its acceptance of the decision of the Geneva tribunal on the question of indirect damages. This feeble malignancy will not, however, find any encouragement from the people. The result is certainly as much a triumph for this country as for England. The position of the United States Government was maintained throughout. The Board considered and decided the question of indirect damages, and the settling of the principle involved was exactly that which we desired. There is also additional cause for satisfaction in both Great Britain and this country, in the fact that the controversy has been amicably set at rest in a manner honorable to both countries, and that the arbitration, from which the world as well as the people of the countries interested have expected so much, is in progress, and is likely to lead to such beneficent results.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT, on his arrival at Shreveport, Louisiana, was complimented with a public reception by the Board of Trade. In reply to the reception speech, he stated that it was the purpose of the company which he represented to build the great Texas Pacific line, and that the work would be immediately undertaken. He pointed out to the citizens of Shreveport the great advantage which would result to them from the location of the supply depot at that point—a depot through which the immense supplies necessary for the construction of sixteen hundred miles of railroad would have to be received and distributed. Shreveport had been selected, and if the citizens meant business, then was the time to show it. All he desired of them was the donation of two fractional blocks of ground adjacent to the railroad depot, and the right of way on Commerce street to make the connection. This secured, the company would make Shreveport the great entrepot for all railroad supplies, and would erect all necessary buildings. The people will gladly comply with these conditions. Colonel SCOTT and party, after visiting Austin and Houston, will return *via* New Orleans, where it is proposed to tender him a formal reception.

AS THE indorsement of HORACE GREELEY at Baltimore becomes more and more certain, it becomes correspondingly evident that there are a very large number of Democrats who will support the nominees of the Republican party. A strong Democratic "GRANT" club, composed of some of the very best men in the Democratic party, was lately organized in New York, on the express ground of fear that, in case of GREELEY's election, he would fall under the control of the worst men in the Democratic party, and bring the country, under their manipulation, into financial and other difficulties. As the campaign progresses the number of members of that organization who find it impossible to reconcile their party fealty and allegiance with their desire for national harmony and prosperity, will greatly increase. These accessions are solely owing to the interest which the people, irrespective of party, feel in the great questions of order and good government. They occur without the slightest hope of office or reward, and—contrasted with the fact that the defection from the Republican ranks to GREELEY consists almost wholly of disappointed politicians and office-seekers—furnishes an exceedingly significant and instructive lesson.

A MAN named MEEKER was recently tried in New York city on a charge of selling obscene photographs. The evidence was insufficient to satisfy all the jurors, and they were discharged on a failure to agree. Ten of the twelve, however, were for conviction. The vending of obscene pictures and publications is a most dangerous and corrupting practice, and one which prevails in all large cities. A few days ago copies of two circulars were placed in the hands of Mayor BLACKMORE, which had been distributed along the railroads, advertising the vilest kind of publications, and soliciting purchasers—the money to be mailed to an agent in this city. The police have not yet been able to lay their hands upon the wretch who issued the circulars, but it is hoped he may be detected and punished. Scores of young men and women are being corrupted by thoughts and suggestions imbibed from these gross publications; and police magistrates, courts and juries cannot do a better service to society than by bringing offenders of this description to prompt punishment. Parents should also guard against the introduction of trashy books into the family, as many of the publications which pass under the innocent title of "light literature," are full of debasing sentiments and illustrations, inflaming the passions, giving false notions of life, and conveying to the youthful mind the grossest perversions of right and duty. There are provisions in the penal code of this Commonwealth which are ample to protect society from the publication and vending of obscene prints, and no expense or pains should be spared by the officers of the law in searching out and punishing the miserable wretches who engage in the debasing business.

NOT YET UNDERSTOOD.

General SHERMAN must be very hard to please and very exacting in the consciousness of his own merits, if he is not satisfied with his reception in Russia. If correspondents tell the truth, the General has been the object of the most extraordinary honors on the part of subordinate Russian officials everywhere, while high functionaries of the empire and even the Czar himself are said to have paid him such attentions as only royal persons are accustomed to receive. These demonstrations are, no doubt, in part a mere recognition of General SHERMAN's worth and position as a distinguished citizen of the Great Republic; they are "rays of his virtue and reflections of his fame." In part also they are, of course, the acknowledgment and return of those demonstrations of respect and affection with which, on different occasions, the representatives of Russian power and greatness have been received in the General's native land. It would, however, probably be a mistake to assume that the element of "gratitude for favors yet to come" has been entirely absent from the attentions of which General SHERMAN has been the recipient in Russia. Leaders and organs of such public opinion as may be said to exist in the Czar's dominions are not yet convinced that the long standing alliance of affection, sympathy, and reciprocal expectations, between the mighty despotism of the East, and the great Republic of the West has been dissolved. Their belief in its continued existence is certainly most natural. Assuming the reality implied in those American professions of regard and sympathy with which the entire reading world is familiar, they must be quite unable to assign any reason for the cessation or change of sentiments which existed only two or three years ago. Literally nothing has happened which could have produced any such effect upon the intelligent convictions and solidly founded partialities of a nation. To Russians, as to us, the CATACAZY affair must seem the merest bagatelle, so far as any national effects are concerned; and as in that small difficulty the American government carried its point and took the satisfaction which it required, according to all ordinary rules, the American people, sympathizing with their rulers, ought, in the joy of a petty triumph and in increased self-complacency, to feel enhanced good will toward the ally whom they had snubbed successfully and with impunity. If upon the ground of any such insignificant jar or momentary discord in international intercourse our Muscovite friends had inferred a revolution in American feeling toward themselves, the fact would certainly have proved their own indifference to the event or their wish to witness the change which they imagined. A conclusion thus hastily adopted and avowed, on the part of Russia, would have unmistakably betrayed the temper of the young lady who takes advantage of the first pretext to discard a lover whom she has already resolved to get rid of.

The truth is, Russia is too old to commit a mistake of the kind. The chief object of her dalliance with the United States has been and is to pass herself upon the world as much younger than she really is, and we may be sure that she will do nothing incompatible or inconsistent with her assumed character. A German writer of considerable distinction, referring to the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of PETER the Great, makes interesting mention of the relations between Russia and this country. Russian writers, he says, are fond of saying that Russia and the United States took their places in history at nearly the same time; that both nations, impelled by the exuberant energies of youth, inevitably spread themselves over the earth; that as the Americans subjugate and occupy the western continent, effete Europe of the west will owe its regeneration to the primitive vigor of the Slavic race of the northeast, with much more of like tenor. And yet, as this writer points out, Russia, instead of being young, is one of the most ancient States in Europe, its monarchy being as old as the English monarchy founded by EGBERT and ALFRED. From the earliest times and throughout its entire history it has been, as it is now, an unmitigated, grinding despotism, in which the rulers, PETER the First not excepted, have sternly set themselves against the real progress of the people in civilization. But in the public opinion of Europe much would be gained if people could be made to believe that the Russian despotism of to-day is really such a form of paternal government as a young nation needs; a period of careful schooling and rigorous discipline, the results of which may be expected to be seen in well-ordered manhood and good fellowship. The literary emissaries who make these appeals to Western Europe in behalf of Russia, always wear the mask of liberalism, even of admiration for democratic institutions, and hold up their patron as ready to admit reforms as the people may be prepared to enjoy them. Thus far the United States is the only free country in which such representations have found intelligent people to repeat or believe them. And we have repeated and affected to believe them for so long, that some years must elapse before our Russian friends will fully understand our change of mind.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that "those who misrepresent its position and motives, do so willfully," and declares that it has never wavered in its devotion to the principles of Republicanism. The *Press* is for BUCKALEW as against HARTRANFT, although it admits it knows nothing against the character of the latter as an honest and upright man. If its own statements are to be relied on, it is also against the Philadelphia nominees, since, notwithstanding the *quasi* opposition being made in Frankford, it declares that the success of BUCKALEW will be the defeat of GRANT, and at the same time is doing its best to bring the former about. The plain people of the country, who hold their private piques subservient to the public good, would receive the protestations of the *Press* with more confidence if they had better evidence of their sincerity.

ACCORDING to the bureau of statistics, the value of imports into the United States, during the eight months ending with February, was $391,000,000, against $530,000,000 the preceding year. The principal articles of increase were, coffee five millions, cotton goods four and a half millions, manufactures of leather three million, silk goods five million, sugar and molasses eleven millions, tea five millions raw wool and sheep skins seven and a half millions, manufactures of wool six and a half millions. The exports in the same time amounted to $552,000,000, which was about half a million less than during the corresponding period the year before. The value of Indian corn increased twelve millions; otherwise, the exports of breadstuffs remained about the same. The exports of raw cotton decreased in value fifteen millions, and of gold and silver nineteen millions. Leather shows a gain of two millions. Provisions, as a whole, show a considerable improvement over last year, the value of bacon and hams having increased seven million dollars, and of lard six millions. Tobacco leaf also exhibits a gain of three millions. There is a slight increase in a number of manufactured articles exported.

A SHREWD scheme of the Missouri Democracy has lately come to nought. That State is entitled to four more than its present number of Congressmen, and the State being likely to go Democratic, they refused to redistrict it, expecting to elect them all on a general ticket. The Legislature had adjourned, when it was ascertained that under the State law there was no provision for electing the four additional electors to which the State was entitled. The Governor called the Legislature together to remedy this, when the Senate, which is Republican, refused to transact any other business until the State had been redistricted for Congressmen, and they have maintained their position so well that the Democrats most unwillingly assert, and the Republicans will probably get at least two more Congressmen by the change.

SOME of the Greeley men having compared the conversion of Mr. Greeley to that of St. Paul, sudden and great but equally as complete, the *Nation* says that the resemblance would be exact "if the voice which Paul heard on his way to Damascus had cried, 'Saul, Saul, what would you take to become a Christian,' and Paul had replied that he would become a fair luke-warm Christian for a prætorship for one term, and leave the question of persecution to the people in the Comitia!"

IT is one of the wonders of the Chicago calamity that property has advanced from ten to fifty per cent since the fire. Some business men who lost fine brown stone front houses now say they are more than compensated by the increased value of the ground. And not only this, but the new buildings everywhere erected are more elegant and substantial than the old, and new Chicago will exceed in grandeur the city that was devoured by fire.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says the State Department is at present the scene of some interesting investigations into the question of who has been guilty of furnishing certain newspaper correspondents with important State secrets. Ever since the adoption of the supplemental article by the Senate secrets have been leaking out, and Secretary Fish is determined, if possible, to discover the guilty parties.

THE legislation secured by Mayor Medill, of Chicago, whereby the irresponsible department system has been abolished, and the various branches of the city government co-ordinated under the control of the Mayor, went into effect on the first of July. The Mayor now has the power of removal and re-appointment, even where members of the Boards have been elected by the people.

LIME is likely to be used largely as a preserver of wood. It has lately been discovered that vessels which carry lime last much longer than others. For a block pavement, it is said an application of lime can be successfully made. In frame houses the space between the lathe and siding could be filled compactly with lime, and the usual decay prevented at no very large expense.

A BILL has just passed the Connecticut Legislature to establish a board of State charities, which shall supervise the whole system of the public charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the State, and have the same control of the State prisons as is at present conferred upon the State prison directors. Other States might do well to copy the example.

A FRENCH inventor has introduced the following expedient to act as a fire-damp alarm: A piece of cotton saturated with saltpeter is placed within the wire gauze of the lamp. When the air becomes foul and the wire heated, the cotton burns and a lever being thus released clock-work is set in motion, which rings a bell and gives warning to the miners.

THE favorable report on the culture of opium, in last year's agricultural report, has encouraged the planting of large fields of poppies in various parts of the country.

EASTON, PA.

Its Situation and Surroundings—Lafayette College—The Annual Commencement—The Pardee Building, Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, Pa., July 3, 1872.

It is seldom that Pittsburghers hear from this section of the State, and a letter at this time may be of interest to your readers. Easton is on the Allentown line to New York. Take the train leaving Pittsburg at 5:20, as this is the only train carrying passengers through in palace cars without change. Daylight finds you near Reading, noted of late for the gathering of the clans of the faithful Democracy. At Allentown you strike the Lehigh river down which you run about eighteen miles to easton. As soon as you reach the Lehigh you are struck with the immense activity which has sprung up in the iron interest. Allentown isa young Pittsburgh, without the smoke, and Bethlehem, with its immense rolling mills, bids fair to become a great manufacturing center. No less than three large anthracite furnaces have been built in as many years in the short distance between Allentown and Easton. The latter place is situated at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, and contains within its strict limits about fifteen thousand inhabitants; but with Phillipsburg, N. J., and South Easton, there are within a radius of two miles, more than twenty-five thousand people. There are five railroads centering in this place, each one of which does an immense business, especially in the coal trade. A splendid iron railroad bridge, built by the Keystone Bridge Company, spans both rivers. During the last few years Easton has taken a fresh start, and numerous fine new buildings show that the people have caught the go-ahead spirit, and mean to make their town one of the most attractive in this part of the State.

The most interesting feature in Easton at this time of year, is the commencement at Lafayette College. This institution, at the close of the war, found itself almost bankrupt, and was on the point of being disbanded; but through the activity of President Cattell and the liberality of A. Pardee and others the college has been revived, and is fast advancing to take a position among the first institutions of our land. A regular scientific course has been organized, besides technical courses in chemistry, mining and mechanical and civil engineering. Each one of these courses is supplied with thorough and competent instructors. The college buildings are situated on a hill overhanging the town, and commands a beautiful prospect in every direction. Extensive improvements have been made in the college buildings during the past few years, but these will soon be cast into the shade by a new Scientific Hall which will be built this summer. This building will be erected by the liberality of Mr. Pardee. It will be of Connecticut stone, and will be in the shape of a double H, two hundred and fifty-eight feet long by eighty feet deep. The cost when completed will be over two hundred thousand dollars.

The commencement exercises were begun last Sabbath with the Baccalaureate sermon and address by President Cattell. In the evening Rev. John I. Jones, of the Bromo Reformed Church, of Baltimore, preached a powerful sermon before the Brainard Missionary Society. Monday was Class day. The students and friends of the college, with hosts of the youth and beauty of Easton, assembled under the grand old trees on the college campus. Here they were entertained with a poem, an address, a history of the class, and a prophecy, containing a humorous account of the future life of each member of the class. The exercises were very interesting, and were highly appreciated by the fair audience. In the evening there was another assemblage of the fair ones of Easton in the county Court House, occasioned by a concert given by the New York Seventh regiment band, under the leadership of Grafulla. The music was good and well received.

Tuesday was Alumni day. The exercises consisted in the reunions of the literary societies in the morning, the meeting of Alumni in in the afternoon, and the address before the literary societies by Dr. McCosh in the evening. During Tuesday about fifty students were examined for admission, indicating a Freshman class of over one hundred next fall. The commencement exercises proper took place on Wednesday. The First Presbyterian was crowded during the continuance of the exercises, which lasted from 9 o'clock till after 12. The speakers were well rewarded with bouquets full laurels from the fair hands of the ladies who filled the galleries. The graduating class consisted of thirty-two members, of these twenty-four received the regular degree of A. B.; two, B. S.; three, Mining Engineer, and two Civil Engineer.

At the close of the commencement exercises, the Alumni and friends of the college formed in procession and proceeded to the hall, where a bountiful repast had been prepared by the ladies of Easton. The full justice had been done to the banquet, ex-Governor Pollock, President of the Board of Trustees, was called to the chair, and a pleasant hour was spent in in listening to the terse and witty speeches of those present. During the course of the remarks it was announced that, through the liberality of Benjamin Douglas, Esq., of Orange, N. J., an additional course in Latin and Greek had been instituted, the distinctive feature of which is to be the reading of the Christian classic authors instead of the exclusive heathen writers, whose works are read in most of the colleges. This is certainly a long step in advance, and it will doubtless be followed by many of our American institutions.

Lafayette College is becoming more and more prominent every day. With modernized buildings, liberally endowed professorships, and competent professors to fill them, the college now presents advantages unsurpassed by any in the country. Its location in the midst of a mining and manufacturing district makes it just the place to pursue the technical courses in the Scientific Department. There are now 122 students in the college and the number is rapidly increasing. But my letter has already exceeded its proper limits. I cannot however, close without referring to the kindness and cordiality with which the many strangers now in Easton have been received and entertained by its hospitable citizens.

L.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is estimated that in five years there will be between Palatka and Lake Jessup, on the St. John's, in Florida, five hundred thousand fruitful orange trees.

A Kentucky civil engineer has just received orders from the Governor to make a survey of Salt river, with the view of determining whether the river can be made navigable, the probable cost of the work, and the time in which it can be accomplished. Governor Leslie wishes Horace Greeley to have plain sailing next fall.

The number of distilleries at work in this country is two hundred and fifteen, and their daily capacity two hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-two gallons. Reckoning the whole voting population in round numbers at five millions, this would be over a third of a pint of spirits a day for each male adult in the United States.

An Iowa farmer has discovered a process by which sugar can be extracted from corn at a cost of less than three and a half cents a pound. In view of the success which the makers of beet sugar are meeting, and the promise of plenty of a superior article from corn, this country stands a chance of having plenty of sweetening.

During the three hundred and eighteen years following the discovery of Hispaniola $1,500,000,000 worth of gold was poured into European markets. An equal amount has been sent to Europe since 1852.

Pauperism in England is diminishing. For the parochial year just ended, compared with 1870, the decrease is 141,000, or 13½ per cent.; compared with 1871, it is 92,000, or 9½ per cent.

Seventeen hogs, exposed to the sun in an open lot at Providence, died of the heat last Saturday.

Half a million dollars was won and lost on the race at Long Branch the other day between the running horses Harry Bassett and Longfellow, which was easily won by the latter, though the former was the favorite of the wagerers.

The traffic and shipment of alligator skins is becoming quite an item in the commercial circles of the South. During the past five months a single firm in Florida has shipped to parties in Boston one thousand four hundred and ninety alligator skins.

The *Overland Monthly* has started a new idea. It is a "Record of Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific Coast," carefully compiled for its monthly issues from the entire press, and arranged in two alphabets, one of deaths and one of marriages, with names, places, dates and ages.

It appears that there are so many colleges in New England and Eastern New York which furnish as good instruction as "Williams," and afford better facilities for its acquisition, that that institution is losing much of the prestige it had when colleges were few and far between. As a remedy for the present state of things, it is proposed to move the college to Pittsfield, where in a thriving town it may hope for more liberal patronage and assistance than in its present location.

California wants the national currency. The metallic currency is ponderous and inconvenient. It is claimed by the advocates of national currency that, if currency had a par value in California, millions would have sought investment there from eastern capitalists.

It is estimated that the population of the country, fifty years hence, will reach 100,000,000, while in one hundred years it will exceed the population of the whole continent of Europe.

Fourteen years ago a young man left Indiana for California, leaving behind a lady love. All these years this faithful pair have each written and received two letters per week, until within the last week or two, when the man came home, and a marriage is being arranged. Every one one of the 2,912 love letters was preserved.

The Chicago physician who recently dissected the monster elephant, Romeo, is going to Baltimore for the purpose of performing the same operation on the Democratic party, which is expected to die there next Tuesday. He is anxious to find out whether it has a backbone.

PERSONAL.

It is said that President Lincoln's family were intensely pained by the publication of Ward Lamon's book. Robert Lincoln attempted to buy up the whole edition, and failing in that went to Europe in order to be out of the way when the uncourtly stories about his father and grandfather were exciting the first sensation.

Mrs. Wharton, who was acquitted in Annapolis last winter of the murder of General Ketchum, is in better health and has returned to her home in Baltimore. It is said to be doubtful whether she will ever be tried on the charge of attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness.

Dr. Lowenfeld, the biographer of Alexander von Humboldt, has succeeded in purchasing for the University of Strasburg the whole scientific apparatus and all the instruments which belonged to the great scholar and philosopher at the time of his death. The collection is stated to be one of the most valuable that has ever existed.

The Empress of Germany proposes the erection in Berlin of dwelling houses for workmen, on the plan of those erected for workmen in London.

Rev. Edward C. Towne, editor of "The *Radical*," has announced the intention of lecturing the coming season on "The Failure of the Woman Movement." It is nearly fifteen years since Mr. Towne commenced his labors on that subject with an earnest appeal for the equal right of woman to vote in a civilized republic.

More than twenty American and English publishers have sent letters to Dr. Livingstone offering to bring out the record of his last explorations. One publisher had his letter lithographed and sent copies to Gondokoro, Khartoum, Zanzibar, Magdala, Sierra Leone, Cape Town, Gambier, Aden, Simauli, and every other point which it was thought might be reached by the great explorer in his long seclusion.

The wife of Disraeli is said to be on the point of death. She is an able, ambitious woman, and has always been her husband's most efficient ally. Of her unflinching zeal in this, there is a curious story extant. When Disraeli was Prime Minister, he had a very important speech to make, which would, perhaps, decide the fate of the Ministry. After a restless, troubled day of preparation, he entered his carriage with his wife, and accidentally closed the door on her hand, nearly crushing two fingers to the bone. She bore the pain quietly, resolved that he should not be diverted from his great aim by any thought or fear concerning her; talked of his speech during the long ride to the Houses of Parliament, bade him good-bye with a smile, and fainted When he came home triumphant, he learned for the first time of his wife's hurt and heroism.

The Burmese embassy, now visiting England, brought some splendid presents for Queen Victoria, among them a gold necklace of beautiful workmanship, weighing several pounds.

Victor Hugo's last production, "The Terrible Year," is gathering a crown of thorns on its author's head. It is denounced as a cold and laborious jumble of platitudes. In speaking of the siege he takes occasion to fly round on the Teuton king, on Mr. Gladstone, Bancroft, Gen. Grant, and on a certain Bishop who had called him an atheist. His description of the Communist and of the burning of the libraries ends with an antithesis which sounds very much like an excuse for incendiarism.

The Paris papers have recently announced that M. Henri Rochefort had become the object of special favor on the part of the government, who are unwilling to see the sentence of the Council of War carried out rigorously against the chief editor of the *Lanterne*, which sentence was transportation.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or Imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and dyspepsia, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are unequaled, and during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, yield under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent nostrum," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their indorsement.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine, Turpentine.
Varnishes, Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds, Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond,
Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected personally for a pure, also Fine Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
LANMAN & KEMP'S CARMINATIVE,
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Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

CHILDREN TEETHING.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also infallibly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. W8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Whereas Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of JOHN F. SINGER late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mr. MARY SINGER, all persons indebted to said Est ate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them without delay to
R. C. G. SPROUL,
Attorney for Administratrix,
No. 99 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carton; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel K. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATTHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF,
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS,
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

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JOSEPH H. GRAY.

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JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

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CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Cittanan Shawls, Broche Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Pinin Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissues, Bombazines,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
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Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
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Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sul.tings and Ladies' Suits.
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ALLEGHENY CITY.

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Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Academic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The School Hours are from 8.15 A. M. to 12.15 P. M. for Boys, and from 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M. for Girls.
The Course of Study is the same in both Schools, and includes the English Branches, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages.
Lessons in German, French and Italian daily.
Instruction of the highest order in Drawing, Painting and Music will be given in the High School.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circular, to be had at the principal Bookstores.
Applicants for other School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.
ISAAC W. ROONTZ, A. M.,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music, (Piano now, Decker Bros. use.)
Special Preparatory Course for
VASSAR COLLEGE.
Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW.
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On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
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Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

The Wheat Field of America!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes,
Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best Spring Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land—Come to Stock $4 to $8 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT. Warrants Bonds, Northern Pacific 7.30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at $1 10. No other unsecured lot Lands present such advantages to settlers.
Soldiers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Col nies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, Map and copy of new Homestead Law. Address:
LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
or, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth to be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.
APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,
Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of
PITTSBURGH COKE,
Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trad Wholesale or Retail.
Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
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Wholesale and Retail,
LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
COMMENCE TO-DAY A
Clearance Sale
OF
Ladies' Summer
SUITS
AND
COSTUMES!
The Entire Assortment
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
Without Regard to Cost!
All Should Avail Themselves of this Opportunity to Secure
Substantial Bargains
IN THIS LINE OF GOODS.
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RETAIL STORES,
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GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
PARASOLS.
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Buff Gingham Parasols, lined and unlined.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

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7ths

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5, 1872.

The day opens with considerable activity after the Fourth, but it is only the result of yesterday's stoppage of business.

—Money continues plenty, and fair names are placed at 8 per cent.

—Large shipments of wool are reported by the railroad companies, which seem to be from the Central Ohio district. As yet there has been little or no movement in wool in Western Pennsylvania, most of the buyers having returned home to await favorable developments, and the probabilities are now that the Pennsylvania farmers, with characteristic determination, will carry over their stocks till next year rather than take less than what they consider full value.

—The Stock Board did not meet to-day till afternoon, hence the meagerness of our quotations.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾
10-40s	113⅝
New 5s	113¾
Gold	113⅝
Currency 6s	114¾

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	114¾

—The *Financier* gives it the following estimate of the value of Erie Railroad stock: Assuming $22,000,000 as the earnings, and thirty per cent. of this as net, there remains, after deducting the interest charge above named, $5,633,836, which would pay eight per cent. dividends on the common stock at 48.9. To look at it in another light, we may form a proportion thus:

4 : 11 :: 22 : 78
512—242

Reading this off, as $4,000,000, the common stock in 1861, is to $11,000,000, the earnings at that time, as is $22,000,000, the estimated earnings of this year, to $78,000,000, the present amount of common stock, dropping the ciphers, the proportion becomes less cumbrous; multiplying together the extremes and the means, it becomes 312—242. The interpretation of this is, that Erie stock should be worth 77 per cent. of its price in 1861; the price then was 20 to 30, and at that proportion it should be from 15 to 23 now. One method proves conclusively that Erie is a good investment at about 20; the other proves just as conclusively that it is unconfinful one at less than 25; both prove a conclusion unconfinfully, and the anxious investor can take his choice, assured that, whatever he does with Erie, whether he touches it or lets it alone, he will be likely to wish afterward that he had done something else.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 5, 1872.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	
Canton		55½	
Western Union Tel		78¾	43⅝
Quicksilver			44¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	74¾	75¾
Adams Express			69
Wells Fargo Express			97
American Express			58
United States Express			97
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝	97¾
New York Central Scrip	97⅝	97⅝	97¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	24
Reading		115¼	
Michigan Central			94
Michigan Southern	97	97½	97¾
Illinois Central		115¾	
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	92
Chicago and Northwest	72¾	72¾	73
Do. preferred		86¾	86¾
Rock Island		111¼	111¼
St. Paul	48¾	48¾	
Do. preferred	75	75	
Wabash			38
Fort Wayne	93¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton			
Do. preferred			
Boston, Hartford & Erie			
Reading	114¾		
New Jersey Central			
Union Pacific	37¼	37¾	38¼

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 1850, or 5900 since Saturday, against 7,600 the week. Trade very dull, and the cattle left over to-day are unsold. Some poor Illinois scant 6 cwt sold at 9c, while Texans, 1,000 lbs., went at 7½c. Good Texans brought 8a8½c; fair to fine Illinois 7¾a8c; a few prime 9¼c. Very many cattle are unsold. Four cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 7¾a11c.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000, including yesterday, making 20,000 since Saturday, against 15,000 last week. No change in sheep. Sales 2 cars Ohio, 90 lbs, 6¼c; a car Indiana, 92 lbs, 5¾c; stock not good. Lambs scarce and fat lots higher. Jerseys, 82 lbs, 12c, and 100 60 lbs, 7c 50 each; a car poor 44 lbs Indiana 7¾c; a car 58 lbs Canada 9¾c.

Hogs—Receipts 9,100, completing 30,300 since Saturday, against 31,080 last week. Market better; dressed 5¾a6c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Flour dull and prices declined. Wheat dull and prices nominal at $1 27. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 41c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 27c. Rye—demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 57c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 54c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced 2-3c; No 2 red Wabash $1 39. Corn dull; high mixed 39c; no grade 42½c. Oats dull; No 1 34a34½c; No 2 31½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

REMARKS—Yesterday being generally observed as a national holiday, little business was transacted—merchants and manufacturers generally closing their houses and establishments in order that themselves and employees might enjoy a day's respite from business and toil. The heavy rain of yesterday had the effect for a time of rendering the atmosphere bearable, but to-day again it is "melting hot." "Oh, for a lodge," &c. There are few new features in the markets worthy of note.—Wheat, corn and oats are dull and lower. Flour is weak but unchanged in price. Butter is a drug, and will be so long as the present heated term continues. Eggs are not so plentiful, and prices are firm. The vegetable market is amply supplied with "all sorts of good things."

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

ASHES—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, 4½ @ cent., 4c @ lb; refined ash 5c for 48 @ cent., nitrate soda 4¾c; arsenic 3¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—The supply is increasing and prices tend lower. A fair article will command $4a6 @ bbl. Old out of market.

APPLE BUTTER—Market slow with sales at 60a75c as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull and drooping. The weather is too warm to handle butter to advantage. Could it not be packed in ice? Who will try the experiment? Prices for good packed on choice rolls from 19 to 15c @ lb. Receipts 104 packages.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a6c lb.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75a3 00a3 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do 1 lb do 3 00; 5 lb do $20 00; 10 lb boxes @ lb 30c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts oacon, tierces 208. There is no change in pickled pork and the market is reported moderately active. We quote: Hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, sugar cured, 9c; shoulders, plain, 6c; ribbed sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef 16c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard, tierces, 9¾c; half bbls 10¾c; buckets 11¾ceper lb. Cincinnati—Receipts 65 boxes. We quote Dairy at 10a 12c @ lb; Factory 11¾a13c; Goshen 14a15c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams sugar @ lb; clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½a5c @ lb; country lard 13a5c @ lb as per quality.

CANNED OIL—The market is somewhat dull though prices are not quotably lower. Standard brands are held at 19c per for car loads. The usual advance from stores.

CHEESE—The demand is not active. We quote: Beeson's Hystonian at 12½ cent. 2s @ box; Louisville 12 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, (3 lb cans) 90c; corn, $5 50 a6 00a7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ box.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in the grocery line. The market cannot be called active, though a fair business is being transacted for the season. Sugars are firm and have a decidedly upward tendency. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 23c; good 22a22½c; fair 21a21¾c; roasted in one package 28c; good 26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 15c. Crushed 14¾a15c. A do do 14¾c; B do do 13¾c; Extra C 13c; Chesapeake extra C 13¼c; Knight's extra C 13½c; C 13c; Union yellow 13½c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10¾a11c; good fair 10¾c; choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime 10¾c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Launder 50c; common 45a48c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8½c; Patna, 8¾a9c.

Spices—Ground pepper, 24c; do pimento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 35c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The supply is fully equal to the demand, and the ruling figures were 20a21c per dozen for prime fresh.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts, it will be seen are on the increase, being 2,062 barrels. The stores are well stocked and still hold prices up. We quote as follows: Mills—National—white wheat $10 50. Pan Handle—southern amber $9 80. Morning Glory—red winter $9 65. Sheffield—prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats and rye, since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	170	Corn, sacks	2,930
Rye, sacks	119	Oats, sacks	1,200

The market is still dull and inanimate, and prices are lower. The late rains and encouraging reports with regard to the improved prospects of the grain crops have had their effect. Buyers seem sanguine that prices will rule lower, and show no disposition to purchase at present prices. We quote as follows, by car lots: Wheat—red winter $1 60; white $1 65. Oats—White 42c; mixed 41c. Corn—Yellow 62; mixed 61c. Rye 70. Barley nominal.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices are firm. we quote baled on the wharf and depot at $25, 28a30 as to quality.

HOPS—There is an active demand, with sales at 65a70c @ lb for 77s.

HUSKS—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—There is a better demand, and at prices a little stronger, but not higher. We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 73a75c; No 2 60a62c @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POTATOES—Sales by the pocopa at 75a85c @ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

HAGS—There is an active demand with sales at 3¾ 84c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7½asc.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91a93 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues very dull, being entire y devoid of either life or activity. So far as relates to prices we have no change to notice. Dealers differ in their views very materially. This presents transactions:

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates: Spot or July, 10c; Parkers, $3 72 per barrel.

REFINED.

Dealers continue apart in their views, but report the market steady. We quote for Eastern delivery, spot, 22¼c; July, 22¼c; August, 22½c. We hear of no sales.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 5.—Closing 4.—The important decline on the creek creates a weak market at concessions, still there is a little more inquiry from shippers. Crude in bulk is quoted at 12c late last evening; 4,000 bbls crude in shipping order sold at 12¾c; the sales of refined embrace 25,000 bbls delivered July 15th to 20th at 22¾c; 7,000 bbls for spot delivery 22½c. The market closed at 22¼a22½c; also 1,000 bbls sellers option the year at 22c. Cases are lower and quoted at 32½c. Naphtha not much business. For Philadelphia delivery the transactions are in the buyers favor; there is a little more inquiry; the sales embrace 4,000 refined for last half July at 22½c, and 4,000 bbls crude in shipping order at 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The market is dull; S. W. 22¾c; crude 12¾a12¾c; case 27c; July 22¾c; August 22½c.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 5.—Market quiet and very dull; no sales to quote; prices about $3 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 5.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—No market to quote.

OIL CITY, July 5.—Market quiet but steady; ordinary on lower road $3 65a3 70; 47 gravity, Oil City, $3 80a3 85.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Crude nominally bid; August 22¾a22¾c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 5.—Market very quiet at $3 72½.

ROUSEVILLE, July 5.—Market weak at $3 65a3 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Eagle Oil Works	450
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	154
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	450
Fisher Bros	Brilliant Oil Works	154
W m Stephenson	Commercial Oil Works	576
B. S. Dunning	American Oil Works	450
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	998
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	1,460
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
H W Stevenson	Liberty Oil Works	154
J Bushnell	Commercial Oil Works	154
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	576
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	240
Fisher Bros	Star Oil Works	480
Owner	Dr Tweddle	520
Total		6,422

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 3, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 573 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 544 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 596 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....1,973

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 364 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 5, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle have been fair and in quality are principally of the common grades. The market rules dull and very bad, with prices from 25 to 37c lower than last week, and at the decline they are hard to sell. Some cattle have been shipped out on first hands, and some remain in the yards unsold. The feeling at this writing is bad, and the prospect is cattle will go even lower. Following are the sales current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75; prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 62; good, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 25 to $6 37; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; common $5 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipt of hogs for the last two days have been light. The feeling is a shade better and prices rule from 5c to 10c per hundred higher. The advance is caused by the light arrivals, and no doubt with free receipts they would decline again. Following are the prices at which the different grades sold up to-noon: Philadelphia $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 35 to $4 45; good Yorkers $4 15 to $4 25; common Yorkers $4 00 to $4 05.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep have also been a little light. The feeling is a shade better, although prices are not quo tably higher. There has not been much done in the yards this week, the number of buyers being hardly as large as usual. Following are the rates at which the different grades and kinds are selling: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 25 to 5 50; prime, 80 lbs, $5 00 to 5 25; good, 70 lbs, $4 75 to $4 85; common $4 00 to $4 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 24c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 30a1 31 @ bu. Corn dull and unchanged at 48a49c. Oats dull and prices nominal at 32a33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Pork—demand fair and market firm; regular $12a12 12½; city nominal. Lard dull and heavy; kettle 7¾c; steam 7¾c; kettle 9c. Dry salted shoulders 4¾a4¾c. Bulk sides—Clear rib, 6¾a6¾c; clear 7c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7¾c. In respect to the memory of William Smith, the Chamber of Commerce adjourned till next Monday.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Flour dull; superfine $5 25 a5 50; extra $6 00a6 50; Ohio $5 75a6 25. Wheat dull and lower; red $1 40a1 70; amber $1 75a1 80; white $1 80a1 85. Rye 82a90c. Corn quiet; yellow 62c; mixed western 62a63c. Oats unsettled; white 40a 42c; mixed 37a38c. Provisions—Somewhat business. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull at 91½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; low middling 23¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; no sales.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Tobacco steady and unchanged; sales 150 hhds.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 6, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms, from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL, for June, 1872, by the various railroads; also, for previous years:

RECAPITULATION.

	June, 1869.	June, 1870.	June, 1871.	June, 1872.
	cars.	cars.	cars.	cars.
P. Ft. W. & C. R.R.	422	414	1,028	987
Penna. Cen. R. R.	289	533	384	525
Cleveland & Pitts.	295	567	567	639
Allegheny Valley	114	46	92	70
Pitts. & Conn.		14	66	176
Western Penn.			52	328
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.				72
Erie Canal	262	61	19	93
Total, cars	1,389	1,635	2,189	3,715
Total tons	13,890	16,350	21,890	37,150

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	133	28	37	65
Shoenberger, B. & Co	146	..	..	133
Lucy Furnace	63	..	..	63
Isabella Furnace	..	..	13	13
Logan & Co	..	..	4	4
J. W. Porter	..	..	52	52
C. W. Hallman	..	..	3	3
McIntosh & Co	..	..	3	3
Spang, C. & Co	..	..	9	9
Kloman, C. & Bro	24	..	..	24
Graff, B & Co	15	..	9	24
Lewis, O. & P	..	..	12	12
Rees, Graff & Co	9	..	14	16
Wilson, Glass & Co	..	..	9	11
Wilson, Glass & Co	13	..	..	13
Carnegie K. & Co	11	..	..	11
John Moorhead & Co	..	24	..	24
McKnight & Co	..	..	6	6
Various consignees	4	..	..	4
Total cars	426	52	160	639

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	..	..	164	164
Brown & Co	10	..	19	29
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	59	..	..	59
G. W. Hallman & Co	..	..	78	78
Wm Smith & Co	..	..	22	22
J Wood, Son & Co	..	..	29	29
Graff, Bennett & Co	39	..	36	75
Isabella Furnace	122	..	..	122
Loomis & Collard	..	..	14	14
Wilson, Glass & Co	..	..	10	10
A. Caughey	..	..	28	28
Sheriff Iron Works	..	..	9	9
Meredith, F & Co	..	..	2	2
Reese, Graff & Co	..	..	8	8
J Painter & Sons	..	..	36	36
Zug & Co	14	..	..	14
Harbaugh, M & Co	32	..	51	83
O. Clark & Co	..	..	21	21
Lewis, O & P	..	..	24	24
J W Porter	..	..	56	56
Spang, C. & Co	..	..	9	9
Superior Mills	..	..	48	48
Pittsburgh Forge Co	..	..	12	12
Cambria Iron Works	..	..	29	29
Lucy Furnace	6	..	..	6
John Moorhead	..	..	3	3
Rodgers & B	..	..	3	3
Various	..	..	10	10
Total	282	..	709	988

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	132	Nimick & Co	23
J. W. Porter	30	Main & B	3
Lloyd & Black	12	J. Reamer	93
J. A. Caughey	16	Marshall & Co	13
Byers, Mc. & Co	6	G. W. Hallman	13
Dilworth, Porter & Co	10		
Total			523

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Isabella Furnace Co	6,134	Spang, C. & Co	10
Graff, B. & Co		A J. Moorhead	46
Total			239

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co	21	Lewis, O. & P	22
Wm. Clark & Co	2	Rees, Graff & Co	2
Graff, Bennett & C	2	John Moorhead	26
Total			70

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	33	J. W. Porter	22
Loomis & Co	8	Shoenberger B & Co	2
Total			72

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Childs & Bro	85	J. W. Porter	22
G. W. Hallman	45	Fish Bot Works	12
Total			170

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 6, 1872.

The pig iron market since our last report has undergone no material change. The sales made during the week have been very small; consumers being in no hurry to buy at the present time, while on the other hand there is no disposition manifested on the part of the producers to make concessions in price in order to effect sales.

We are reported the following sales:

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 1 foundry	$33 50—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
150 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

500 tons extra forge	private terms.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons grey red short	$30 00—4 mos
100 tons gray red short	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray neutral	48 00—4 mos

Youghiogheny Coke.

100 tons gray neutral	45 00—cash.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. DIV., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	6	J W Porter	1
J. Moorhead	1	Harbaugh, M & O	1
Loomis & Co	1	Shoenberger B & Co	5
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Reamer	6	J. Moorhead	1
Main & B	1	J. A. Caughey	9
Total			16

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter	1	Loomis & C	1
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger B & Co	9	Hussey, Wells & Co	3
Lucy Furnace	12		
Total			33

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 3.—The arrivals of Scotch pig continue free and in excess of the demand, and, notwithstanding a still further advance, since our last, of 2a3s on mixed numbers on the other side, the market is dull, continues dull and depressed. We note sales of 500 tons Glengarnock at $47 50; 200 do Eglinton, 300 do Carnbroe, on private terms, and a rumor of several hundred tons more, brands not named, at higher prices, but which we could not trace to any authentic source. We quote Eglinton at $47a48, Glengarnock at $48a49, and Gartsherrie at $50a51. American continues very quiet and scarce, and it would be impossible to obtain any large quantities; we quote No 1 at $52a53, with sales of 150 tons No 1, ex Lehigh, at $52 50; No 2 $50a51; and Gray Forge at $48a49—nominal. The market for English rails is very quiet at $70 gold, though there has been some sales of outside ons at a little less than this figure. Old is without change at $42a43, gold. New American are in fair inquiry, and sales of 3,500 tons have been made on terms not made public. Scrap is dull and nominal at about $26 currency from dock, and $25 from store. The market for bar is in an anomalous position, prices of refined from store being over $ 0 per ton less than it would cost to import. Our domestic works, however, have not advanced their prices of late, so that there is yet a small margin on Philadelphia Mill prices, as compared with those from store, here. With the great enhancement of values in England, however, and a firm market for pig here, our mills will no doubt be compelled to advance prices, sooner or later. We learn by Cable, that bar in Liverpool advanced another pound on Saturday last, bringing "Lord Ward's Round Oak" to £16 2s. 6d.; "B. B. H." and similar grades to £15 12s. 6d.; and "J. S. & Co.," "W. & Co." and equal to these, to £15 7s. 6d. f. o. b. The latter is the grade chiefly imported, and at these figures, will cost here in store about $121 currency per ton. This great disparity, it would seem, must stop all importations, until there shall be a more healthful state to sen the foreign market and our own. We learn that even on these advanced figures there is a probability of a further rise. By the new Tariff, the duty on Bar at £15 7s. 6d. per ton, is $4 72 per ton more than for the previous law, in consequence of the greatly enhanced price abroad, and the proviso in the law, that Iron shall pay a duty of less than 20 per cent. ad valorem. Russia Sheet is held firmly—20 packs No. 3 Stained sold, supposed at 14½ cents gold.—*Commercial List.*

CLEVELAND.

July 3.—Pig—Business dull, and market quiet; we have no change to report in prices.

Iron and Nails—Quietude prevails in this market; business is not very brisk. Prices are steady and quiet.

Hardware—The manufacturers of doors and locks have announced their list the past week. Rivet manufacturers have advanced the scale of prices from 9 to 1 per cent, for bulk rivets, and about 1% per cent. on papered rivets. The file makers have also announced a change of from 15 to 30 per cent. higher. Trade is fair, notwithstanding the hot weather.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 3.—Iron—Pig Iron is firmly held. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $33a34; No. 2 at 31a32; Grey Forge at $27; Scotch pig at $41a45, and mottled at $43a44 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $51 per ton, and nails at $6 65 per keg.

WILMINGTON.

July 3.—The Ironton mill will stop on the 4th and will probably remain idle the balance of the week, but not longer.

The Lawrence mill will remain stopped for some time yet to make extensive repairs.

Grant and Belfont furnaces are steadily at work, and producing plenty of good iron.

The Burgess Steel and Iron Works of Portsmouth are soon to commence the manufacture of cast steel, using, in a great measure, the scraps left from their steel clippings.

The Belfont nail works will stop for this week.

The market for iron is somewhat brisker now, and prices are rather firm.—Mill, $45a47; foundrey, No. 1, $48 to $51.—*Journal.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1872.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular at $1 23a1 25, cash and seller July; $1 25a1 26, seller first half of this month; $1 17a1 18, seller August; $1 08, seller the year. Corn steady, closing firm at 49½c, seller July; 42¾a43c seller August; rejected 37½a37¾c. Oats firmer and in fair demand at 27½c for fresh; 27½c seller July; 27½c seller August; rejected 24½c. Rye quiet and firmer; sales at 56a57c. Barley quiet and firm at 82-83c.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular and unsettled; offered at $13 10, seller July; nominally $12 50 seller August. Lard steady; seller July at 7¾a7¾c; seller August 7¾c; summer inc. Bulk meats firm; sales shoulders 4½c; short rib sides 6¼a6½c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales at 88c, with all offerings taken.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The gold exchange is closed till Monday. Flour dull and strongly in buyers favor; superfine western and state $5 30a5 75; common to good $6 00a6 40; white wheat extra $7 35a8 90; extra Ohio $6 20a8 65. Rye dull and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 91c. Grain—Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 Milwaukee $1 23¾a1 23¾; white winter, $1 30a1 32; amber No. 1 $1 23a1 25; No 2 store $1 43a1 51; winter red western $1 36a1 39; amber $1 62a1 65. Rye dull; western 78a79c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower with a fair export demand; steamer, western mixed 60a61½c. Oats dull; western 42a43c; Ohio 43a44c. Eggs dull; western 16a 19c. Hay and hops unchanged. Beef dull and quiet and firm; Ilo 16¾a19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾a9c; Cuba, 8¾a9c. No sales of coffee steady at 9a9¾c. Petroleum—crude 12¾c; refined 22¾a22¾c. Provisions—Pork a shade firmer; mess $13 40a13 60; August $12 50; prime mess $12 25a12 50. Beef dull; plain mess $7 50a9 50; hams heavy at 23¾a24; fierce nominal; prime mess $14 00a17 00. Cut meat quiet; hams 9¾a13½c; shoulders 6¼a6¾c. Middles more active; short clear 8¾c; long 7¾c. Lard quiet and firm; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¾c; kettle 8¾c. But

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE.

THE CONVENTION NEXT WEEK

Preparations for an Immense Crowd.

Effective Work of Greeley's Strikers.

Democrats Seared Into Submission.

Office Seekers to the Front.

The Small-Pox in the City.

Death Rate Sixty a Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, July 5, 1872.

Preparations have been made for an immense convention, but the arrivals have not thus far been very large. There are some delegates here from remote points and a number of newspaper correspondents, mostly from New York, but the great mass of the people seem to have postponed their arrival to the 7th or 8th. When the thing gets in full blast the attendance will be very large, though it is difficult to see why so many should come here simply to record the enforced action of the Democratic party in the indorsement of Greeley. It was thought a month ago that there would be some fun here, but since that time Greeley's backers and strikers have been so hard at work that all hope of a contest, and have pushed the mercenaries and office seekers of the party to the front until the latter have gained the entire ascendancy in the management of the Convention, and honest Democrats everywhere have been silenced into submission.

Baltimore was, a month ago, in favor of a straight nomination. All the Democratic papers here were opposed to Greeley and the Cincinnati movement, but to-day they are all howling for Greeley and shouting the battle cry of "Any one to beat Grant." The chief journalistic champion of the Cundurungo cause is the *Baltimore Evening Journal*, edited by Col. H. M. Yerger, whose sole title to fame is the cold-blooded murder of Col. Crane, in Mississippi, a few years ago. The Baltimore *Gazette* has also published out for a long time against Greeley, has also taken the back track, and has carried all the Maryland rebels into the Greeley camp with it.

Place of Holding the Convention.

The Convention will be held in Ford's Opera House, owned by the man who owned the theater in Washington in which Lincoln was assassinated. It will seat about twenty-five hundred people, but it is so hunched that twice that many can be accommodated in it after a fashion, which it will not be very comfortable this hot weather.

Greeley's Nomination Certain.

The nomination of Greeley is conceded on all hands, and my impression is that there will not be the slightest opposition to it. There may be a few votes against it, but no active or aggressive work to prevent its consummation. Delaware will probably vote against it under all circumstances, but her delegates are weak men and not the kind who make a stir in such bodies. A portion of the Pennsylvania delegation are reputed against the trade, but Greeley's friends have been at work on most of them, and will probably quiet them before the convention meets. The west will be solid for Greeley in any shape he may be presented.

How Shall the Democracy be Defined.

The only question likely to cause a dispute is the manner in which the Democratic party shall declare itself dead. The Missouri policy is to adjourn without making any nomination, or even any indorsement, but to follow the example of the Missouri campaign in 1870. This does not find much favor, however. The Clive men will insist on a regular nomination of Greeley and Brown as the Democratic candidates. I conversed to-day with one of the leading Democrats of Ohio, and he said that there was only one way to prevent the Democrats from voting for Grant. He argued that unless there was a Democratic candidate in the field, Democrats would prefer to vote for Grant, as they would be pleased, but that if Greeley was regularly nominated here they would all feel obliged to vote for him as the party candidate. Gaither's own opinion is that the convention ought not to ballot for him, but to pass a resolution recommending him to the support of Democrats. This is the best there are three different ideas as to the manner in which the Convention should perform its work. First, to make no nomination or recommendation, secondly, indorse by resolutions; and thirdly, to make Greeley the regular nominee if the indorsement policy should prevail.

Belmont will be on Hand.

August Belmont is to be here to-morrow night. He has established headquarters at the Mt. Vernon Hotel. He will call the Convention to order as he did in New York four years ago, and will nominate for temporary chairman whoever may be agreed upon by the National Committee for that position. He has recently been converted to Greeleyism, though he went to the Cincinnati Convention especially to work against Greeley and in favor of Adams.

Dan Voorhees

Will not be here, and would have very little influence if he came. Democrats everywhere are disgusted with his course and speak of him with the utmost contempt, not for his opposition to Greeley, but for his back-down from the position of hostility which he was so quick to array himself immediately after the Cincinnati Convention. He was brave enough to oppose Pendleton at New York and to defeat the nomination of that gentleman, but he cannot muster the pluck to oppose Greeley in a Democratic convention. It is currently reported in Indiana and elsewhere that Dan has been seen by the Greeleyites.

Greeley's Chief Adviser.

Senator Fenton, of New York, will be in Washington during the session of the Convention and for several days after. He is the accredited representative of Mr. Greeley on all questions pertaining to office and patronage, and is authorized to make promises which the new administration will fulfill. Democrats and Liberals who want such favors are referred to Fenton. He is arranging the patronage not only of New York, but of Illinois and Missouri, and he has already promised several missions and first-class consulships. He is Greeley's chief adviser now, and will be his principal cabinet officer if elected.

Material Aid Solicited.

A number of gentlemen arrived here this morning from North Carolina in pursuit of material aid for the Democratic canvass in that State. The election of State officers occurs in a few weeks, and the Democrats are making a desperate effort to carry it, as it will be the first important State election of the campaign. They want money and orators, especially the latter. They have been referred to Belmont, who is said to have all the funds of the Democratic party in his possession.

Small-Pox in the City.

Baltimore has the small-pox as well as the Democratic Convention in her midst. The newspapers have been silent on the subject, but there have been sixty deaths a day from it for some time past and there are no signs of abatement. The heat has been intense for several days.

Yesterday was hot enough for that very Democratic Convention over which Satan is to preside as permanent chairman. The convention will meet at noon on Tuesday and probably finish its work on Wednesday. It could easily get through in a single day, but it will probably not do so.

Patriotic Demonstratron at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, Ohio, July 5, 1872.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of American independence was celebrated here yesterday in a patriotic manner. At sunrise a national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, accompanied by the ringing of all the bells in the city. The fire department assembled on the public square at 9 o'clock, and paraded the principal streets. The engines were handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. Martial and brass bands enlivened the occasion. Before the hour appointed for meeting at the grave had arrived, a rain storm came up, and the large crowd repaired to the Court House to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col. B. Eason, an oration by Col. A. S. McClure, which was received with frequent demonstrations of applause, T. Y. McCray, Esq., made a few patriotic remarks. The proposed balloon ascension by Prof. Searles was unsuccessful. The finest display of fire-works ever beheld in Wooster took place in the evening, witnessed by thousands.

Grant Jubilee at Cambridge City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., July 5, 1872.

Last evening the city was crowded with strangers listening to the speech of W. W. Curry, candidate for Secretary of State, about four thousand being present. We have only to add that the excitement equalled the speech, nearly every sentence being applauded with deafening cheers and cannons added their voices to the great Grant jubilee. Mr Curry in his remarks stated, and proved beyond a doubt, that the same party that desired Grant's defeat in the field desired his defeat at the coming election. A Grant Club was formed at the close of the speech, and over three hundred citizens of the place signed their names. You can rely on old Wayne for the usual majority, and it is safe to say that it will double it, as Greeley stock is scarce as hen's teeth.

An Unknown Man Killed—Boy Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, Pa., July 4.

To-day an unknown man, from Wheeling, supposed to be intoxicated, jumped from a train in motion, and was instantly killed, the wheels having passed over him. A boy, while attending a picnic, to-day, was seriously if not fatally injured, a log having rolled over him.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Conflagration in Constantinople.

LONDON, July 5.—Dispatches just received from Constantinople speak of a terrible conflagration now raging in that city. One thousand houses in the poorer quarter and in the suburbs of Scutari have already been destroyed. When the telegram was forwarded no indication was given that the fire was under control. Further and fuller details are anxiously looked for.

Iron Ship Tested—Vessel Wrecked and Seventeen Men Lost.

LONDON, July 5.—The iron turret ship Glatton was tested at Portland to-day. The first shot fired made a hole in her turret measuring nineteen by seventeen inches, lifted the upper plates, shattered the frame-work and started the joints in all direction. The second shot made a hole fourteen inches in diameter with thirteen decimal penetration, the shot rebounding and falling on the deck, neither shot interfered with the revolutions of the turret. The result of the trial is considered strongly in favor of the turret system.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the ship Rothsay was wrecked near that port and seventeen of her crew lost.

Reported Monarchical Conspiracy Unfounded.

PARIS, July 5.—The report of the existence of a conspiracy for the restoration of the monarchy is pronounced without foundation, and the excitement is subsiding. The members of the party of the Left in the Assembly called on Thiers to-day to express sympathy and offer support.

Banquet by Americans in Paris on Independence Day.

PARIS, July 5.—A banquet was given by Americans on the evening of the Fourth of July, in the elegant saloon of the Grand Hotel, Hon. Elliot C. Cowding, chairman. Among the guests were General James L. Donaldson, U. S. A., G. Meredith Read, Consul General of the United States at Paris, Colonel Evelyn Washburn, son of the American Minister, Mr. Healy M. Laboulaye, a well known friend of America, and several eminent French journalists. The chairman, on offering a toast to the health of the President of the United States, made an eloquent speech. Recalling the early history of America, he took occasion to pay a warm tribute of praise and gratitude to France, who was the first and had since been the constant friend of American independence. He referred to the creation of the Tribunal of Geneva as one of the noblest victories of civilization, and saw in it an exemplification of Richelieu's maxim, that differences between nations could be settled without resort to the sword. A toast to President Thiers and the French Republic elicited great enthusiasm, and amid the cheers of the company M. Laboulaye arose to respond to it. He returned thanks for the honor done his country, and acknowledged that the sympathy of the American people for the French in their reverses had been unfailing. He closed his remarks by proposing the following sentiment: "France and the United States; once allies, always friends." Consul General Read made a graceful and appropriate response. Colonel Washburn replied to a toast to the health of the American Minister, who was absent, and General Donaldson spoke for the Army and Navy of the United States. Toasts to the mammoth Atlantic cable and Queen Victoria were drank in silence. The utmost cordiality prevailed. French-men with Americans in promiscuous groups of friendship and amid great good feeling the company separated at midnight, with cheers for the French and American Republics.

The Fourth in England.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The American Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a dinner at their rooms in the Washington Hotel. The House was gaily decorated with bunting inside and outside. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D., of Boston, occupied the chair. Complimentary and friendly toasts were exchanged by American and English guests, and speeches full of good will were made on both sides.

LONDON, July 5.—The American residents here had a banquet at the Inns of Court Hotel last evening in honor of their national anniversary. Judge Hilderman presided. The day was also celebrated in Edinburgh, Manchester and other cities of the kingdom. The *Telegraph*, this morning says: "These celebrations of American independence, which we once sorely begrudged, but of which we are now honestly proud, had particular character yesterday, forming so closely the settlement of the old quarrel. The indirect claims, We think a glorious result as it is honored as the anniversary of Yorktown and Gettysburg. We have certainly forgotten whether the Confederate cause beat the Stuarts or vice versa."

The Queen and members of the Royal family viewed the pictures of Bradford, the American painter, at Windsor yesterday, and complimented the artist on the pleasure his works had given them.

Postal Convention Ratified.

BERNE, July 5.—The Swiss government has ratified the additional articles of the postal convention with the United States regarding the money order system.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 5, 5:30 A. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £287,000. Weather fair, and favorable to growing crops. Consols for money 92¾; do for account 92¾. United States bonds—coupons 5-20s of '62, 91½; do of 65, 92½; do of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s 90. Turpentine 37s. Sperm oil 86s. Petroleum, refined 1s 1d.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—American bonds—5-20s '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11½d; middling Orleans 11¾d; sales to-day for the day 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales; speculation 2,000 bales; sales of the week just closing 49,000 bales; American 320,000; receipts of the week, 44,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; actual export, 2,000 bales; total actual, 38,000 bales; American, 36,000 bales; in ships from Bombay to the 5th, since last report, 11,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. California wheat 9s 8d; red winter 9s 2d; red western spring 9s 4d@9s 6d; red winter 12s 2d; receipts for the past three days 36,000 bush, of which 25,000 bush were American. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Lard 48s 6d. Cheese 74s 6d. Cumberland muscles 27s. Cheese 58s 6d. Petroleum—Crude 12s 3d; refined 1s.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes 58 francs 55 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France, 3,000,000 francs.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION

Called at Pittsburgh Sept. 17th to Indorse Grant and Wilson.

New York, July 5.—The Veterans' National Committee appointed by a meeting of Veterans from all sections of the country, held in Philadelphia on the 8th of June, while in attendance on the Republican Convention, have issued an address calling a general convention of soldiers and sailors of the late war to meet at Pittsburgh on the 17th of September, 1872, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, to indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and to give expression to their unreserved belief that the destinies of the country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of men who never faltered in our country's greatest danger. The call is signed by General A. E. Burnside, General N. P. Banks, General R. J. Oglesby, General D. Meredith, Lieut.-Governor Dodge, Gen. S. L. Woodford, Gen. C. C. Barlow and many others. All soldiers and sailors who indorse the object of this call are requested to communicate with the committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.

THE BUFFALO REGATTA.

Scharff Wins a Single Scull Race—Four Oared Race Won by the McKee Club.

BUFFALO, July 4.—In the single scull race between Billy Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Richard Tinning, Jr., of Toronto, Canada, the former took the prize, winning easily.

In the single scull race, open to all, Robert Berry, a negro of Toronto, took the prize.

The four oared boat race, for a purse of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, was won by the McKee Club crew, of Pittsburgh.

Challenge from the Cornwall Oarsmen.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 5.—The friends of Gil Ward and Ellis Ward, the Cornwall oarsmen, have challenged John McKiel to row Gil a match for $250 a side and Ellis another match for $1,000 a side.

Three Men Killed by Lightning.

Boston, July 5.—George Harkins, John Doherty, Cornelius Doherty, and S. J. Harkins landed on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor, yesterday, from a sail boat, and took refuge from a shower in an unoccupied building during a storm. The building was struck by lightning and all the men except Harkins killed.

CITY MATTERS.

The Rev. Robert H. Fulton.

The friends and admirers of this talented young minister, until recently a resident of this county, will be pleasen to learn that he has been ordained and installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, under the most favorable auspices. The Rev. D. C. Marquis, Moderator of the Baltimore Presbytery, propounded the usual questions, each of which was responded to by the pastor elect. The members of Presbytery then extended to Mr. Fulton the hand of fraternal welcome, and the ordination was concluded. The installation services followed—the Rev. A. M. McCoy delivering the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Joseph Smith, a former pastor of the church, addressing the congregation. On Sunday, the 23th of June, Mr. Fulton delivered a special sermon to young men from the text, "The Lord was with Joseph, and he was a prosperous man." The truth which the minister conveyed was that interest and religion go together; that there can be no antagonism between them. The church was filled on the occasion of the installation, and large audiences have since been attracted to hear the discourses of the new pastor, who is spoken of in the most flattering terms by the press of that city. He is an earnest worker and an eloquent preacher, and his many friends in Western Pennsylvania will be gratified to learn that his ministry has opened in auspicious circumstances under circumstances so auspicious.

Accidents from Fire Works.

A number of children residing on Mount Washington were amusing themselves on the Fourth by exploding glycerine torpedoes, when a woman named Jane Goehring stopped and picked up a pot-ion of one which had not been entirely destroyed, and commenced to roll it between the thumb and forefinger of the hand when it exploded, carrying away the top of the thumb, and lacerating the flesh to some extent.

Dr. Thorn met with a painful accident while engaged in firing a little cannon at the Welling Philips capital house. At the time of the accident he was leaning over the piece to see that everything was right when a spark from a cigar fell upon the fuse powder about the touch hole, and of course the powder burnt out through the touchhole instead of the muzzle. The doctor was painfully, though not dangerously burned about the face.

A boy named John Fenton, while firing with a revolver at the Linden Grove picnic, accidentally shot the end of one of his fingers. The boy resides on Fulton street.

At the Wm. Phillips Engine House a boy, in discharging a pistol, discharged, at the same moment, the first joint of one of his fingers from all further service. Dr. Thorn was near by and dressed the wound. One man was shot in attendance at a picnic in Glenwood, got into an altercation with another, and the latter, in the course of the quarrel, fired at the first with his revolver, depriving him of one of his fingers.

Row at a Pic-Nic.

Yesterday afternoon while a pic-nic was in progress in Friendship Grove quite a row was instigated by some disorderly parties who had been drinking. The police attempted to quell it, when they were attacked and several of them badly beaten by the rioters. Officer Wilmot received a blow on the cheek, which raised a goodly sized lump; officer Pat Pender was knocked down and kicked about by the body; officer Roger O'Mara also came in for some attention of a similar nature. Aid arriving a number of the rioters were arrested and held for disposition to-day.

Oil Works on Fire.

Yesterday there was a slight fire at the Commercial Oil Works of Lyon & Co., corner of Thirty-second and Railroad streets. The joint of a pipe leading to the condenser had given way and the fluid ran into a furnace, where it ignited. No great damage was done, however, the flames being promptly extinguished.

THE JUBILEE.

The Joint Celebration of Two Great Events—The Completion of Penn Avenue and the Nation's Birthday.

Some weeks ago, Col. Barton, of the firm which laid the wooden pavement on Penn avenue, conceived the idea of celebrating its completion on the nation's holiday, July 4th, and with that end in view he secured the co-operation of Col. John H. Stewart, Dr. Arthurs, Mr. Hogus, Dr. Sprecker and others, and all together set to work with a will to give the people an opportunity for enjoying themselves and at the same time celebrating the Fourth. In this effort they were fully endorsed by the presence of the twenty or thirty thousand persons who visited Winebiddle's grove, Thursday.

About half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, a portion of the procession formed at City Hall and moved in the following order, via Fifth av., Sixth, and Market streets, to "the forks of the road:"

Squad of City Police.
Great Western Brass Band.
Chief Marshal J. H. Stewart and Aids.
Masonic Band, of McCandless township.
Knap's Pennsylvania Battery.
Washington Cornet Band,
Martial Band,
Avery Guards,
Carriage containing Mayor Blackmore and Orator of the Day.
Carriages containing Penn Avenue Commissioners, Members of the Press, Representatives of City Press, and Citizens.

The several thoroughfares, Penn avenue in particular, were beautifully decorated; many private residences were covered with flowers and evergreens while the display of banners, flags and streamers was of the most extensive character.

At the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street, the Dolly Varden Light Infantry, in fantastic costumes, joined the procession, as also did other of our organizations, and the route of march was taken up along Penn avenue.

The procession was moved over the entire avenue, and at its eastern end countermarched and proceeded to the grove. Here the Col. Fox, the greased pole, and the lemonade booths became the centres of attraction. Brass bands discovered most excellent music, and everybody was about to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, when dark clouds covered the horizon and soon after the rain poured down in torrents. All sought for shelter and but few obtained it. The pole had placed chairs over their heads for self-protection, while the musicians with their cornets and bassoons invaded the booths or sought shelter under the platforms. The dear people took advantage of Mr. William Smith's unfinished mansion and here, pair after pair an hour there was a mega-ol peace. Presently the clouds departed and the sun made its appearance again, and then there was a foot race and a mule race, the former being won by James Nixon and the latter by David Arbuckle's mule "Napoleon." The rain, however, had spoiled the other races, and they did not come off. The greased pole was the center of attraction after the races. It was climbed by Albert A. Kelly, who was rewarded by receiving a ten dollar gold piece.

In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks on Winebiddle's Hill, north of the avenue. The committee who had charge of this part of the programme, the more active members of which were Gen. Negley, Capt. Dilworth, Dr. Sprecher and Harry Bigler, do-e credit for the way they performed the duties devolving upon them. Considerable trade was manifested in the selection of "pieces," and in order that there should be no failures, the services of Mr. Bueschen, the well known Pyrotechnic Manufactory in New Jersey was secured. The display commenced about nine o'clock, one rocket being sent up every half minute for an hour. It is not necessary to describe in detail the list of "pieces" displayed, suffice it to say that the order of its notion were as follows: Roman Candles, Spanish Flower, Prism Burst, Prussian Rose, Saturn and Satellites, Fairies' Bridge, Star of Independence, American Star, Magic Star, Scroll Quartette, Shields of our Union, and "Good Night," the concluding piece represented an eagle with outstretched wings, and bearing in its beak a streamer bearing the motto "1872, Penn Avenue Improvement, Success to the Iron City." The display was one of the finest witnessed in this vicinity, and the Committee of Arrangements, of which Col. Arthurs was the Chairman, merited the compliments which have since been poured upon them.

In a word, the celebration was a grand success, thoroughly enjoyed by the people and reflects great credit upon the gentlemen having it in hand.

AN UNFORTUNATE YOUTH.

A Man Run Over by a Freight Train and has Both Legs Fearfully Crushed.

A Frenchman named Schulte, met with a horrible accident about noon, on the Fourth on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at a point near the car stables of the Manchester Passenger Railway.

Schulte, who resides near the scene of the accident, started early in the morning to Mount Washington, where he was engaged in erecting a frame house, intending to work on that day. When he arrived at the place, he found that none of the other carpenters were there, and after waiting some time, returned homeward. While crossing the railroad bridge, he jumped on a Cleveland freight train which was going west. When the train reached Shaw's ferry, near the car stables, Schulte again jumped off, but as the train was moving rapidly, he was thrown down with his knife, and purposed him, as we are informed. Pepperday died, and the pursuit was so close and threatening that he stepped out of the path, which was moving at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. When taken up, it was found that one of his arms was broken in two or three places, that he was badly cut about the head and face, and considerably bruised about the body. He was brought back to the Union Depot Hotel, where he received proper medical attendance, and while Harrison was on board the train Mr. D. O. Shaver, Mr. Marchand, Mr. Culp and others tried to arrest him. Harrison refused to drop the knife, when Mr. Culp picked up a shot gun belonging to a passenger, and told Harrison that if something was not handed him to desist. At this time the train had reached Wilkinsburg, and the man still in his hand the knife, but at once he was secured by some citizens and held in custody for a while but no police being found he was let go. He then made a raid on the borough and for a time terrified the inhabitants. His outrageous conduct and the his departure for parts unknown. The wounded man was taken to the residence of Robert Finney, Esq., at Swissvale, by whom he is employed, and medical aid summoned. He was lying seriously ill at last accounts. Harrison has not yet been arrested, although Mayor Blackmore and the railroad authorities are using every effort toward that end.

Mysterious Shooting.

On the evening of the Fourth of July Mr. William Gormley was out with his wife and child, on Centre avenue. Suddenly Mr. Gormley was startled by hearing his wife scream and seeing her drop the child to the floor of the buggy. He was still more startled to see her jump from the buggy herself, and to see blood trickle between her fingers and down over her dress. The lady had been painfully wounded in the face, neither the nature of which could tell. Fortunately they were near home, and after the ball had been extracted by Dr. Kisher at the place Mrs. G. had fainted, and had to be carried into the house. A physician was hastily summoned, and pronounced the wound to have been caused by a pistol bullet. The ball passed into the neck a short distance below the ear, an hour's probing was necessary before the bullet could be found and extracted. Fortunately the wound inflicted, though painful, is not considered dangerous. Had the ball passed a little higher, however, it would have penetrated the brain, and if it had struck a little further to one side, the jugular vein would have been struck. As it is, the lady is now in a comfortable condition. There is no clue to the person who fired the shot. It is not supposed that it was intended for Mrs. Gormley, but it was probably fired by some of the youths who were venting their patriotism in that most abominable of all ways, pistol firing. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Gormley heard the report of the pistol.

A Wife Attacked.

On the evening of Thursday a man named Robert McCoy attempted to take a walk with his wife about nine o'clock. Mrs. McCoy had in her arms an infant child. The party proceeded toward Boyd's Hill and partially ascended Magee street, when, as alleged, the husband suddenly struck the wife with a handy-billy on the back of her head. She fell unconscious to the ground, and with her the baby she was carrying. Some passers-by picked her up and conveyed her to the station house, where she met with proper attention. The husband fled and has not yet been apprehended. The wife can give no reason for the conduct of her husband, as they have ever lived on the best of terms.

SEVERE STORM.

A Portion of the Pleasant Valley Car Stables Swept Away—Houses Flooded, etc.

The severe storm which passed over this city and vicinity on the afternoon of the Fourth, accompanied by vivid lightning, did considerable damage principally in Allegheny. The wind blew a perfect gale and the rain fell in torrents, and, together with the lightning, the storm was the most severe that has visited this locality for some time.

A two story frame dwelling located near Mill's court, on that side of the hill at the head of East street, Allegheny, was badly damaged. There is no cellar under the building and a sewer runs under it about a foot below the first floor. The sewer was unable to carry the volume of water, when it burst-ed, raised the floor, and the force of the current tore open the entire front of the building, carrying away the debris. The family occupying the building had just time to effect their escape, which they improved. A considerable amount of furniture was destroyed. The house belonged to Mr. Trainor.

The sewer which conducts the water from the Troy Hill road into the main sewer, which is a continuation of the Spring Garden avenue sewer, burst-ed at a point near Eberhardt's brewery, causing considerable damage.

The sewer on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, was also too small to carry off all the water, and as a consequence all the cellars on the avenue were flooded to a depth of several feet, some of the property holders incurring serious loss. Mr. Druit, druggist, at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Federal street, was the heavy loser, as he had considerable stock in his cellar. Some of the property holders threatened to sue the city for damages, stating that the City Councils were warned at the time of the sewer contract in contemplation that it would be too small to drain all the water.

The bridge over Butchers' run, at Royal street, Allegheny, was washed away by the flood, and was reported a few days ago, had a final hearing before Alderman Koenig yesterday morning, and was discharged. This was the only case of importance that have been pursued, as there was no evidence to sustain the charges.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of a man named G. G. Ehrenwisher, who died suddenly and in these localities on the Fourth street and East Lane, Allegheny, Dr. Ulrich Hoffman made a post mortem examination of the remains and testified that death had resulted from congestion of the brain. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

WE observe, from the published official minutes of the State Medical Society at its late meeting at Franklin, that Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny, was appointed to read the annual Lecture on the Practice of Medicine, and that Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny, and Dr. Jas. King, of Pittsburgh, was originally appointed, but at his request the duty was assigned to Dr. Leasure.

Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., who will be kindly remembered by many of our citizens as the "Photographic Campbell" of twenty years ago, was in the city yesterday, on his way to the Baltimore Convention. He looks hale and hearty, and is as jovial and genial as ever. He lives in a strong Republican district in Iowa, but is so popular at home that he was accidentally elected to the Iowa Legislature—he was "accidentally," because he did not want the nomination, and only accepted it to fill a place on the ticket, in which there was no earthly chance for his election. He will stop in this city for a few days on his way home from the Convention, at the house of his friend Fourth, a German named John Pierson, employed at Hockenstine's brickyard, in the Fifth ward. Campbell was formerly employed in the office of which he died in two hours. He was walking to his boarding house at that place when he was struck by a stone which he reached the corner of second and Wall street's, commenced staggering. Wm. Ertle was conducted by a passer-by to a grocery store, when he was knocked down, his head striking the counter. He was now insensible to his boarding house and Dr. Coe summoned, but he died soon after. As there was some suspicion that death was caused by the fall, Dr. Kisher was called to make a post mortem examination. He gave it as his opinion that death was caused by an effusion of the brain, produced by sunstroke. Alderman Smith held an inquest over the remains, and a verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Ninety-Five.

At the above number, Smithfield street, can be found a large and complete stock of the clothing. This is one of the cheapest houses in our city. Polite and attentive salesmen, and only one price asked and taken. If you want a good suit cheap, call at this house. If you want a summer suit, call at this house. If you want to deal with a fair and honest tradesman, call at this house. And if you would be satisfied with what you buy after you go home, be sure and deal at No. 95 Smithfield street.

All Kinds of Summer Hats

at the lowest prices, at R. H. Palmer's, No.'s 149 and 151 Wood street.

Closing Out Sale.

The attention of all buyers is invited to the unparalleled inducements offered by Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, by reason of their grand closing out sale of straw goods. The stock is the largest and finest ever brought to this market, and must be sold regardless of consequence. Never before have such extraordinary bargains in this line of goods been obtainable as can now be secured at Mr. Palmer's last house. This is well worth the attention of every class of buyers, and no time should be lost by any who would avail themselves of this opportunity. The goods will be closed out rapidly at ruinous prices, and those who come first will find the largest assortment from which to make their selections.

Straw Goods

Cheaper than the cheapest at R. H. Palmer's grand closing-out sale—Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Straw Goods for the Million

at R. H. Palmer's hat house, No.'s 149 and 151 Wood street.

Straw Goods

Cheaper than the cheapest at R. H. Palmer's grand closing-out sale—Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Vertilals, are obliged eventually to resort to McLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief.

Go to Pa mer's

hat house, No.'s 149 and 151 Wood street, while the grand closing out sale of straw goods is in progress.

It is a Notable Fact

that the best judges of wine in this country regard the CHARLES HEIDSIECK "EXTRA" CHAMPAGNE as the best brand imported. Connoisseurs invariably select it in preference to all others.

The Great Sale

Of straw goods is now in progress at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Go to Palmer's

hat house, No.'s 149 and 151 Wood street, while the grand closing out sale of straw goods is in progress.

The Columbia House at Cape May

Is filling up rapidly with a select family patronage. They make special rates with families—rates more satisfactory than any other first-class hotel at the Capes considering their location and conveniences. 7TIS

CATARRH

A CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

BY DR. HUNTER.

At least four-fifths of the many thousands of cases of deafness, noises in, and discharges from the ear which have come before me, were caused by CATARRH.

Sometimes they originated in an *Acute* Catarrh or "Cold" affecting the throat, nasal cavities and ears suddenly and at the same time, but generally loss of hearing was gradual, and until it had become extensive its progress was *almost imperceptible.*

If you examine the engraving which I present, illustrating the Catarrh Syringe and the position of the curved tube, when inserted by the way of the throat, you will observe a *light spot* with a dark outline, *behind* the nasal cavities and *above* the throat and palate—just above the point of the curved showering tube. This *spot* represents the opening of the tube—called the Eustachian Tube—leading to the *internal* or *middle* ear. This tube is one and a half inches in length, and although collapsed and closed most of the time, opens every time you swallow food, fluid or saliva, admitting *fresh* air to the *middle ear*, which contains the delicate parts of the organ of hearing, which may be compared to the works of a watch.

This fresh air is necessary to their healthy action and its deprivation, or the accumulation of a little unhealthy mucus or matter, clogs and impedes, or stops the wheels of its action, produces "*Noises in the Ears*" or TINNITUS AURIUM, ulceration and discharges from the ear, and partial or total loss of hearing.

In Catarrh the lining membrane and parts of the Air Passages or the Head, around the orifice of this internal ear tube are diseased, inflamed, congested and swollen, closing it up so that the air cannot enter the ear at each act of swallowing. This fresh air is almost as necessary to the healthy action of the ear as it is to the healthy action of the lungs and the life of the body, consequently when it is shut out from the ear as described, diseases of its parts, and disturbances of the sense of hearing immediately follow.

The earliest symptoms which generally precede or usher in Catarrhal Deafness are *Noises in the Ears*—a sound as if a distant bell was tolling, breaking in upon the ear at irregular intervals, like the beacon bell at sea when first heard by the approaching sailor, and *equally significant of danger*, ringing, singing, rasping, buzzing, blowing or beating, the latter frequently keeping time with the pulse. Some compare the sounds in their ears to the noise made by locusts in the evening, which are familiar to most persons of this latitude.

A lamentable amount of ignorance exists among general practitioners upon the subject of Ear diseases. Although they may feel convinced that persons who apply to them with such symptoms are in great danger of becoming deaf, they keep the fact from them in order to disguise their ignorance, and beguile them with assurances that they are not of much consequence and will soon pass off.

But such a course is fraught with incalculable danger. The almost priceless sense of hearing may be lost entirely, when you will be ready to give as much that you are worth or ever hope to earn to regain it. Go to a physician who makes a specialty of this class of diseases, and he may be able to restore your ear as readily as a skillful watchmaker would repair your watch when it refuses to register the flitting hour.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A CARD

FROM JACOB MILLER, Esq.,

Late a City Councilman.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 22, 1872.

Dr. James A. Hunter has treated me for deafness in the right ear. His treatment has afforded me much relief, and gives me useful hearing.

JACOB MILLER.

Corner of Eagle and Cooper streets.

RAPID CURE OF DEAFNESS.

A STATEMENT

MR. FREDERIC RITTER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1872.

My left ear has been affected for upwards of a year, and I have suffered from deafness since last spring. I had much pain at times in the ear and went to several physicians who made me worse rather than better.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success I went to him a few days since. A few of his operations restored my hearing perfectly—*making it as good as ever.* I feel grateful for this result, and cordially recommend all persons so afflicted to go to him.

FREDERIC REITTER,

Employee of A. & S. Wilson, Carpenters, No. 211 Third street.

Residence—Belifield, Fourteenth ward.

DEAFNESS OF LONG STANDING CURED

A STATEMENT

FROM J. A. HERRON, Esq,

Insurance Agent, No. 38 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1872.

Dr. Hunter having afforded me much relief in a remarkably short space of time, from an affliction of many years' standing, after all other means had failed, and feeling convinced that he is a skillful physician and surgeon in his specialty, and a gentleman of integrity, I cheerfully make a public statement of the fact.

I have suffered for upward of fifteen years with disease in ears, and from partial loss of hearing for eight years. I applied to numerous physicians and resorted to everything which promised relief without obtaining it.

Dr. Hunter's letters and the numerous testimonials from his patients, and other evidences of his skill and success, attracted my attention, and I consulted him.

Within two weeks after placing myself under his care the *noises* in one ear which had distressed me for years disappeared, and the hearing was almost completely restored.

I may add that the other ear is improving, and I have confidence that his treatment will ultimately restore it also.

J. A. HERRON,
95 Penn street.

Dr. Hunter's Office in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hunter devotes his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ear, and can be consulted at his office, No. 69 Fifth avenue, just below the Postoffice, upon all afflictions of these parts. No charge for consultation, and all afflicted are invited to call on him.

All communications by letter will be attended to.

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JAS. B. DODGE,
Law Bookseller, 89 Fifth avenue.

Don't Forget

The grand closing-out sale of straw goods at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

A Leading Feature of the Procession.

One of the leading features of the procession day before yesterday—one which attracted great attention all along the route to the grove, and which was examined with great interest by all observers, was the carriage—was